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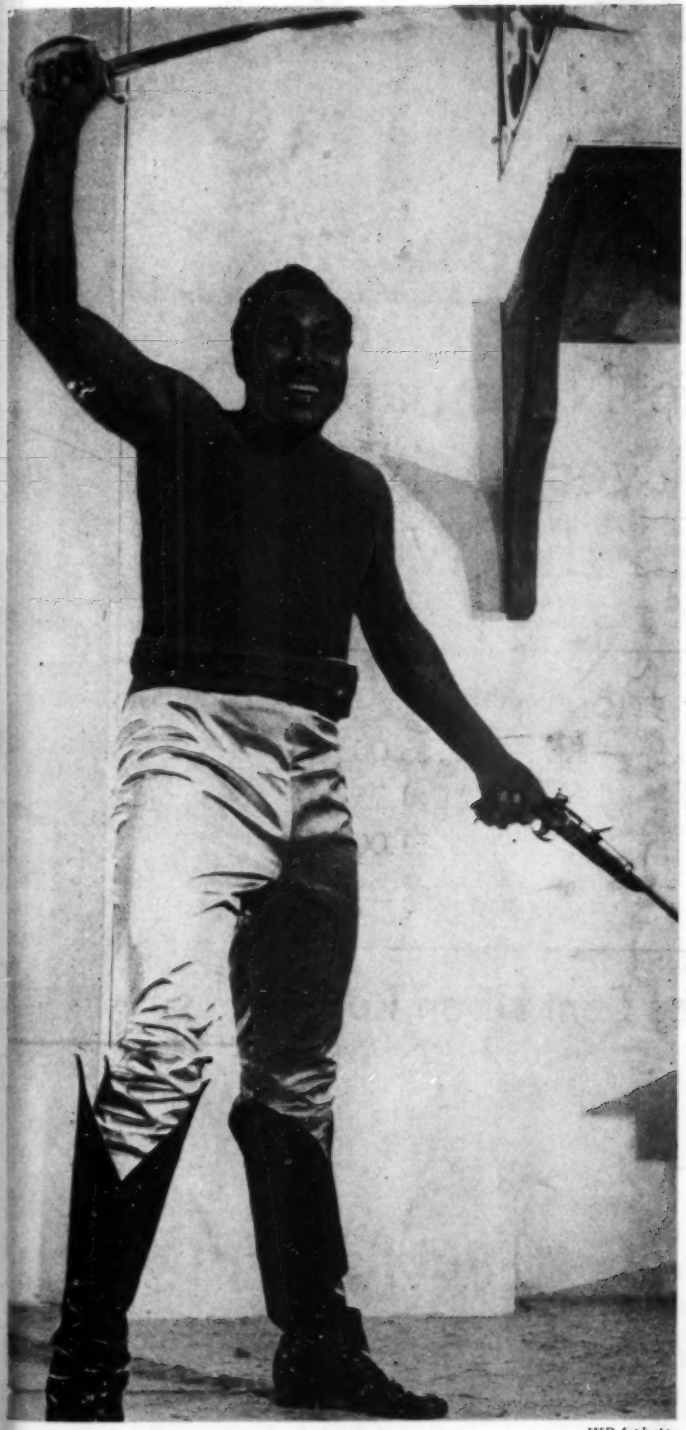

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REX INGRAM

(As Christophe he packs them in to "Haiti"—see page 102)

HOW DIFFERENT IS THE NEGRO?

REID E. JACKSON

FINE FOOD FOR PHILADELPHIA

A Tale of Negro Caterers

G. JAMES FLEMING and
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COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS

Talladega's President Bucll G. Gallagher announces continuation of its new plan for part-expense and all-expense scholarship grants ranging from minimum of $120 to maximum of $318 for men and $306 for women. Scholarships are competitive and limited to high schools in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Dillard University has received $30,700 from the General Education Board for three-year development of work in fine arts and home-making.

Founder's Day at **Livingtone College**, Salisbury, N. C., closed with $25,000 more in the treasury as the result of a vigorous drive.

Tennessee State's founder-President William J. Hale announces a gift of $150,000 from the federal government to be supplemented by almost $100,000 from the State. Money will be largely expended to expand and beautify the physical plant.

William H. Holtzclaw, head of **Utica Institute** (Miss.) was recently elected president of the Utica Negro Farmers' conference for the 35th time. Members of the association own 30,000 acres of rich land around Utica where 30 years ago they owned none.

Hampton Institute's summer school term will run from June 13 to July 22, 1938, while the longer term will run from June 13 to August 12. William Anthony Aery will direct.

The twelfth annual session of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools will be held in Little Rock, Ark., March 30 through April 1, 1938. "Professional Problems of the Dean of the Registrar" will be the theme of the meeting at **Philander Smith College.** Delegates from 65 Negro colleges and universities will attend.

Talladega's new library now in course of construction will be named in honor of William Savery, a former slave who was an original founder and incorporator of the college.

Johnson S. Smith University has a new accountant, William L. Campfield, in the office of the president. He formerly taught accounting at **Tuskegee Institute.**

Kentucky State Industrial College has reorganized into three divisions: Applied Science under Dr. J. J. Mark; Arts and Sciences under Dr. H. B. Crouch, and Education under Dr. J. T. Williams. All are responsible to the Dean who is in turn responsible to the president.

Prof. M. B. Tolson of **Wiley College**, chairman of the program committee of the Drama League among Negro colleges of the South, announces that

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the League's annual meeting will be held at **Wiley** March 30–April 1.

Faculty and students of **Wiley** gave $200 recently for support of the Texas Area Council, Boy Scouts of America.

New faculty and staff members at **Bennett College** are Mrs. Helen E. Dett, music; Miss Virginia Foster, physical education; Mrs. Osceola Adams, dramatics; Mr. Timothy Wells, chemistry; Miss Ferne Wood, French; Miss J. O. Darden, campus nurse; William Williams, steward; Mrs. Constance H. Marteena, secretary to the president; Miss Virginia Ledbetter, secretary to the Dean of Students; Miss Evelyn Sherrill, director of Jones Hall, and Mrs. Mossalena Simmons, campus hostess.

Howard University celebrated the 71st anniversary of its founding on March 2. The Regents of the University of the State of New York have announced the registration of the Department of Oral Hygiene, Howard University Dental School, dated back to September, 1934. All graduates who satisfy other requirements (entrance) will be eligible to take the examination for licensure in the State of New York.

Young women who complete courses as Oral Hygienists are said to secure almost immediate employment, there being a constant demand for such qualified persons.

Bethune-Cookman College was host to the Fourth Annual Conference of the Florida Intercollegiate Interracial Committee on March 4, when strong delegations from three colored and three white colleges met there. The interracial group of 200 discussed "What can we do to rouse and maintain student interest and activity in effective peace work." White institutions represented were: **Rollins College, Winter Park University** and **John B. Stetson University.** Colored institutions were **Edward Waters College, Florida Normal** and **Collegiate Institute** and **Bethune-Cookman.**

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Southern University will lose its veteran founder and president, Dr. J. S. Clark, after 24 years' service during which the million dollar plant has grown from a one-room shack. His able son, Dr. Felton G. Clark, a Columbia Ph.DD., will succeed him on June 30, 1938.

Howard University will get $23,000 more this year, or a total of $723,000. $10,000 of the increase will go toward salaries of 28 additional faculty members. This will boost the salary bill to $540,000. **Freedman's Hospital** will get $400,080 or an increase of $70,590. Salaries are increased $6,720, totaling $224,820.

At the annual convention of the Association of American Colleges in Chicago's Stevens Hotel recently were the following presidents of Negro colleges: Dr. H. L. McCrory of **Johnson C. Smith**; Dr. Mordecai Johnson of **Howard**; J. R. E. Lee of **Florida State A. & M.**; James F. Lane of **Lane**; Rufus Clement of **Atlanta U.**; William Stuart Nelson of **Dillard**; Walter L. Wright of **Lincoln** (Pa.) **U.**; Dean Cator of **Talladega** and Prof. Gilbert Jones of **Wilberforce.**

Howard's Dr. Emmett J. Scott has been elected secretary of the Southern Education Foundation, Inc., a merger of the George Peabody, John F. Slater and Anna T. Jeanes Funds. The Foundation has resources of $3,071,398.53.

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910. *It is published monthly at* 69 *Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15c *a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879, *and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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THE COVER

Rex Ingram plays the role of Christophe in the WPA play "Haiti" now at the Lafayette theatre in Harlem. The play is the greatest hit put on by Negro players since the advent of the WPA theatre, out-drawing the famous "Macbeth." Already 21,000 persons have seen the play and it is drawing standing room only audiences nightly, with more than half of the audiences coming from downtown to Harlem. The drama is a stirring tale of the triumph of the Haitians under Christophe and Toussaint L'Ouverture over the French armies sent by Napoleon.

NEXT MONTH

THE CRISIS apologizes for the delay in presenting certain significant comment on the anti-lynching fight. We hope it will be ready for the May issue.

We expect to present in an early issue an article on the venereal disease clinic which has been conducted for many years by Dr. D. W. Byrd of Norfolk —a clinic that has earned the praise of Dr. Thomas Parran in the nation-wide fight on venereal diseases.

There will be, also, in an early issue an article entitled "Old Jim Crow in Uniform" which is a chapter out of the forthcoming book on the common soldier entitled "Their's Not to Reason Why" by Walter Wilson.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Reid E. Jackson is associate professor of education at Dillard university, New Orleans, La.

•

Thelma Berlack Boozer, editor of the women's pages of the New York *Amsterdam News*, has been on that staff for 12 years. She holds a M.A. degree in commercial science from New York university where she majored in journalism.

•

G. James Fleming is a graduate in journalism from the University of Wisconsin, former staff member of the Norfolk *Journal and Guide*, former city editor of the New York *Amsterdam News* and present editor of the Kappa Alpha Psi *Journal*. He lives in Philadelphia. Beatrice Dutrieuille Shelton, besides being a member of the catering family of that name in Philadelphia, is a newspaper woman of more than ten years' experience. She has been a member of the staff of the Pittsburgh *Courier* and the Baltimore *Afro-American* and at present is on the publicity committee of the National Association of Business and Professional Women.

•

V. V. Oak is head of the school of commerce of North Carolina college at Durham, N. C.

•

George Padmore has written numerous articles for THE CRISIS on Africa. He lives in London.

•

Lucille E. Smith lives in Philadelphia.

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Nick Aaron Ford is a professor of English at Langston university, Langston, Okla.

Just How "Different" Is the Negro?

By Reid E. Jackson

For six weeks, beginning January 6, the country was treated to floods of oratory in the United States Senate, supposedly on the anti-lynching bill. But much of the talk—from Senators Bilbo and Ellender especially—was on the Negro, his alleged inferiority, his alleged mental incapacity, etc. This writer presents a scholarly and restrained discussion of intelligence tests of whites and Negroes in America

WHILE most people—for perfectly obvious reasons—are wont to concur in the thesis that physical differences exist between races, the mere mention of the possibility of inherent mental differences is almost certain to elicit sharply-divided opinion. Such a discussion, furthermore, brings back into the picture the age-old controversy between nature and nurture.

Before one can proceed far, however, with any analysis of racial differences, certain basic assumptions must be clearly defined. There is, for example, the question as to what constitutes a "race." All too often, "nation" has been confused with "race." Then, too, many are prone to think of mental differences as being expressed through a nebulous attribute commonly termed "intelligence." However, no entirely satisfactory definition of intelligence, to the knowledge of the writer, has yet been formulated. Add to this the lack of objective means to measure this elusive quality and it is easy to discern the quandary in which an investigator into racial differences finds himself.

In America, naturally, the favorite topic for research in regard to racial differences is that of Negro-white intelligence. These investigations[1] in the main, have fallen into three categories. At first, taking their cue from results obtained on the Army Alpha tests, investigations, which substantiated the view of Nordic superiority over the Negro in intelligence, were reported immediately after the World War. The aim of these research studies, ostensibly, was comparison of Negro-white intelligence to the point of rationalization of the white superiority concept. Thus, all differences found were attributed to race. The second group, in our classification, includes analyses, critiques and investigations, primarily in refutation of earlier studies. These questioned: (1) whether intelligence for the two races had been adequately measured; (2) if the differences obtained were racial; and (3) the suitability of the techniques employed. The writers responsible for this literature focused attention upon the hypothesis that the differences *might* be due to superior environmental conditions. The more recent investigations, which constitute the third group, have been carried on under carefully controlled conditions and have attempted to utilize thoroughly objective techniques. In these, the aim was to investigate—not the *differences,* but the *cause* of differences. But these investigators, too, give their allegiance variously to the rival camps of environment and heredity. It is significant, however, that the majority of data accumulated by both factions indicates that the amount of the *difference* in intelligence between the Negro and the white is reduced as the environment of the Negro is improved.

Environment a Factor

Several questions always arise in the mind of the writer when examining reports of investigations which compare Negro and white intelligence. Chief among these are the queries: "Have the environmental opportunities been approximately equal for the two races?" and "By what standards are the results evaluated?" Daniel[2] has posed essentially the same questions when he asks: (1) "Have the environmental opportunities been approximately the same for all the individuals compared?"; (2) "Does the testing set-up permit valid racial comparisons?"; and (3) "Are the data presented as the basis for comparison significant when subjected to statistical treatment for reliability and validity?" What Daniel is really doing is stating criteria which must be met in any scientific appraisal of the differences between *any* two races. How far, then, have previous investigations as to Negro-white differences in intelligence taken the criteria suggested above into account?

That gross inequalities obtain in the educational facilities for Negro and white children, particularly in the South, is a commonplace. The Negro separate school, however, has a deeper significance than that of educational disadvantage. In reality, it betokens social and economic status. So, it is readily seen why many educational authorities, especially in the Southern states, strive to maintain these inferior institutions. Our point, here, is not to prove the perfectly obvious point that the Negro separate school is an anachronism, but to indicate that the separate school is as good an index as any to the total environmental opportunities prevailing for Negro and white individuals.

The writer has made a number of investigations[3] apropos the Negro separate school. All these have added to the welter of evidence as to the great disparity between the educational—and consequently, environmental — opportunities for Negro and white children. It is apparent, then, that the answer to any inquiry as to the equality of environmental opportunities would be in the negative. Thus the findings of the majority of research into Negro-white intelligence would be invalidated, since the testing program, by the very virtue of the economic and social status of the Negro is not administered in equivalent situations for both the Negro and white child. Accordingly, this is one factor which must be controlled in any investigation of such differences. So far as the techniques employed in the majority of the investigations are concerned, we again find an incomparable situation. The truth of the matter is that the norms by which both the Negro and white are equated are standards derived *from* and *for* white children. Daniel[4] has pointed out, also, the need for greater accuracy and validity in the statistical treatment of data.

Range of Intelligence

The theory of the "overlapping of races," i.e. the upper 60 per cent of the inferior race coincides with the lower 60 per cent of the superior race, has re-

[1] For a fuller discussion, see *Journal of Negro Education,* 4:563-6, October, 1935.

[2] Daniel, R. P. "Basic Consideration for Valid Interpretations of Experimental Studies Pertaining to Race Differences, *Journal of Educational Psychology,* 23:15-27, January, 1932.

[3] Reid E. Jackson, "The Development and Present Status of Secondary Education for Negroes in Kentucky", *Journal of Negro Education,* 4:185-91, April, 1935; "Educating Jacksonville's Tenth Child", *Opportunity,* 13:212-15, July, 1935; "Reorganized Secondary Schools for Negroes in Kentucky", *Journal of Negro Education,* 4:505-13, October, 1935; "Status of Education of the Negro in Florida, 1929-34", *Opportunity,* 14:336-9, November, 1936.

[4] Daniel op cit, pp. 23-7.

ceived much lip-service. But, it is interesting to note that Witty and Jenkins announced[5] recently that they had discovered a Negro girl with an I.Q. of 200, in the course of a study they were making of gifted Negro children in Chicago, Illinois. This incident has very definite implications. There are, so far as the writer knows, very few cases of individuals with I.Q.'s of 200 or over. So, this discovery is at variance with the "overlapping theory"—if we accept the hypothesis that the Negro race is inferior in intelligence to the white race. It does suggest, however, that the range of intelligence among Negroes runs just as high as that in other racial groups. It is of significance, also, that this Negro girl attended school in a community which afforded an environment considerably above the average in all respects. More of this sort of information, though, would have to be available before one could come to any definite conclusions.

Attention should be called to a recent study by Klineberg.[6] The purpose of this investigation was to ascertain the relative effects of selective migration and environment upon Negro intelligence. To state it in another wise, Klineberg proposed to test the hypothesis that northern Negroes rated higher than southern Negroes (and more nearly approximated the scores of northern whites) because of the selective migration of Negroes from the South to the North. To do this, Klineberg compared the school children in Birmingham, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; and Charleston, South Carolina, who had migrated—some to the North, other to neighboring sections in the South or border regions—with those who had remained in their native habitat. As a result, he was unable to find any evidence of the superiority of the migrants. Instead, Klineberg concluded that "they seem to constitute about an average group."[7] This contradicts the contention of Huntington[8] that ". . . practically every migration is more or less selective. All people are not equally likely to migrate; the pioneer type migrates farther than others." Of course, those who are favorable to Huntington's assertion would say: "the time span in Klineberg's investigation was not great enough to attach significance to his results." But, there is the equally as justified rejoinder that Klineberg's findings indicate a trend which warrants further investigation under more elaborate conditions.

The other portion of Klineberg's study involved the redacting of separate investigations, consummated under his direction by candidates for the master's degree at Columbia University, as to the effect of continued residence in New York, *i.e.* environment. After administering many types of objective tests, involving the display of native intelligence, Klineberg found evidence to corroborate his primary assumption. Whereupon, Klineberg opines: ". . . the results . . . show quite definitely that the superiority of the northern over the southern Negroes, and the tendency of northern Negroes, to approximate the scores of the whites are due to factors in the environment, and not to selective migration."[9] Klineberg goes a step further and suggests that if the environmental conditions were improved sufficiently, the scores for Negroes and whites would be the same. There are several weaknesses in Klineberg's procedure, which he himself admits, but it is as objective as present conditions seem to permit—and much more objective than the general run of investigations in the same field! Therefore, the value of Klineberg's study in indicating the probable effect of environment upon intelligence cannot be easily discounted.

Difference Is Negligible

There are several other considerations which travel hand-in-hand with and becloud the issue when any attempt is made to compare races. Just how will we know when we have an individual of pure racial stock? If so, where will we find such persons? And these queries bring us face-to-face once more with our problem of defining race. Then, too, just what will constitute a *difference* for races? These and a legion of other difficulties continually beset the path of the investigator into racial differences.

The writer does not believe that enough studies have been consummated, under appropriate and satisfactory conditions, to justify the phrasing of conclusive answer as to the extent of Negro-white differences in intelligence. But evidence of a scientific nature, as revealed in the foregoing review of pertinent research, is tending to show that the difference in native mental ability is negligible when all factors are kept constant. As a matter of fact, the word "difference," to the mind of the writer, is an unhappy term. It denotes a stigma of inferiority for the group or individual lower on the scale. Perhaps, such a term as "characteristics" would better explain the distinction between races and individuals. *For, if the present trend persists, about all that could be said of any racial group is that, due to external conditions, the inherent ability is more likely to express itself in this way or that way. In other words, if mental "differences" exist between races they might not be of quantitative nature—expressed in a group mean—but of certain character.* Time and scientific experimentation alone will tell!

[5] P. A. Witty and M. D. Jenkins, "The Case of 'B'—a Gifted Negro Child", *Journal of Social Psychology*, 6:117-24, February, 1935.

[6] Otto Klineberg, *Negro Intelligence and Selective Migration*. New York Columbia University Press, 1935, p. 66

[7] Klineberg, ibid, p. 23.

[8] Ellsworth Huntington, *The Character of Races*, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1924, p. 18.

[9] Klineberg op. cit. p. 59.

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Amsterdam News: Harlem's Largest Weekly

By Thelma Berlack-Boozer

Twenty-eight years old, completely unionized and the largest circulation in Harlem is the record of the Amsterdam News. This is the third in a series of articles on the Negro press

TWENTY-EIGHT years have passed since James H. Anderson, "with six sheets of blank paper, a lead pencil and a dress-maker's table, 5 x 4 feet," founded the Amsterdam News at 132 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York City. To be exact, the date was December 4, 1909.

Four pages in size, the paper was released from the Sixty-fifth street address and 205 West Sixty-first street, Mr. Anderson's residence, for the seven months which followed. Two-thirds of that time the founder was the editor, reporter, advertising manager, sports writer, circulation manager, and most important of all, the financier.

Destined to be a leader in Harlem's business development, the paper grew so rapidly that there was soon need for an increase in personnel, so Edward A. Warren, new deceased, became the treasurer and later the publisher and general manager. Mr. Warren continued in those capacities until his death in 1921. From that year until 1926 the paper was published by the founder, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Warren's widow and daughter, respectively, Mesdames Sadie Warren and Odessa Morse, all three of whom owned the stock.

After Mrs. Warren became the wife of the now late William H. Davis in 1926, the latter became the paper's president and general manager. During the ten years which followed, the stockholders (Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Morse) published the paper under the name of the E. A. Warren-Davis Publishing Company and later under the name of the Amsterdam News Publishing Company.

After three months of financial and labor difficulties, The Amsterdam News was purchased by the Powell-Savory Corporation on January 10, 1936. In making this purchase, the corporation did so for the following reasons: to continue giving employment to Negroes, and to perpetuate a voice for public welfare in the New York metropolitan Negro community.

Officers of the Powell-Savory Corporation are Dr. C. B. Powell, president and editor; Dr. P. M. H. Savory, secretary-treasurer. These two men are also business associates in the Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois, of which Dr. Savory is chairman of the board of directors and Dr. Powell is chairman of the finance committee, and in the Community Personal Finance Company of New York City, of which Dr. Powell is president and Dr. Savory is chairman and treasurer. In addition, Dr. Savory is one of the community's leading physicians and Dr. Powell is an x-ray specialist.

Dr. C. B. Powell Dr. P. M. H. Savory

Editors and Staff

Editors of The Amsterdam News during the twenty-eight years of its existence include the following persons: The late James H. Anderson, founder; the late T. Thomas Fortune, who is known as the "Dean of Negro Journalists"; C. V. Briggs; J. E. Robinson; William M. Kelley, Obie McCollum; and C. B. Powell, the present editor.

BACKBONE of U.S. OLYMPIC TEAM BERLIN BOUND

Amsterdam News

Gun Ends Twelve-Year Feud as Victim Dies

OMPLETE RIOT REPORT BARED

LEM AIRMAN AND OUTH DIE IN CRASH

POLICE START RIOT IN BALTING ORATOR ASSAILING ITALIANS

Among the persons now holding key positions on the staff of The Amsterdam News are Earl Brown, who was appointed managing editor last May; Mrs. Lillian Sharpe Hunter, business manager; Albert S. King, advertising manager; Mrs. Muriel Payne Scott, acting head of circulation department; Mrs. Dorothy Axt Mitchell, cashier; Miss Adele Glasgow, head of classified department; St. Clair Bourne, sports department; Lou Layne, theatrical department; William C. Chase, Oliver Harrington and Jay Jackson, cartoonists, and Earl Wm. Best, accountant.

The Amsterdam News, "Harlem's Largest Weekly Newspaper," last year had a total payroll of $47,951.86. It is the only newspaper published by Negroes that has unionized labor in all its departments—editorial, business, mechanical. This fact in itself guarantees a $30-a-week minimum to editorial department workers, and a $21-a-week minimum to business department workers.

For a second time the Powell-Savory Corporation, publishers of the paper, signed a contract January 17, 1938 with the New York Newspaper Guild, a unit of the American Newspaper Guild, C.I.O. affiliate, in the interest of the editorial department workers. Among other things, this contract grants a 40-hour work week, two weeks' vacation with pay, severance pay scaled up to three months for nine years' service. The contract signed by the publishers in behalf of the business department workers with the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union expires in June. The Amsterdam News is printed in a union shop. All of its cuts are made by union engravers, at present ninety-five per cent of them being work of the Rapid Reproduction Company, a Negro owned and operated firm at 2368 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Having a net paid (A.B.C.) circulation of 29,094 copies weekly, The Amsterdam News is fundamentally a local publication. Its news coverage is concentrated in New York City, Brooklyn,

(*Continued on next page*)

Long Island, Westchester county, North New Jersey and South Connecticut. With the metropolitan circulation figure totaling 25,006, the paper has the greatest concentrated circulation of any Negro newspaper in the world.

Advertising lineage is the backbone of any and every newspaper, so no wonder, then, that The Amsterdam News is proud of the 1,010,322 lines it had last year, thus giving it the greatest advertising lineage of any local newspaper published by Negroes.

Completely modern is this paper's accounting department in which a bookkeeping machine keeps accurate and detailed records.

Achievements

In any list of achievements of The Amsterdam News the following should be noted:

(a) The Amsterdam News has had continuous publication for 28 years.

(b) When the I.B.P.O.E. of W. held a national convention in New York in August, 1927, the paper was issued for a week as an eight-page dailv.

(c) Without any additional cost to its readers, the Amsterdam News issued its first rotogravure section at Christmas time, 1927, being perhaps the first Negro-owned weekly to enter that new field in journalism. For a long period, too, the publishers issued a monthly rotogravure section.

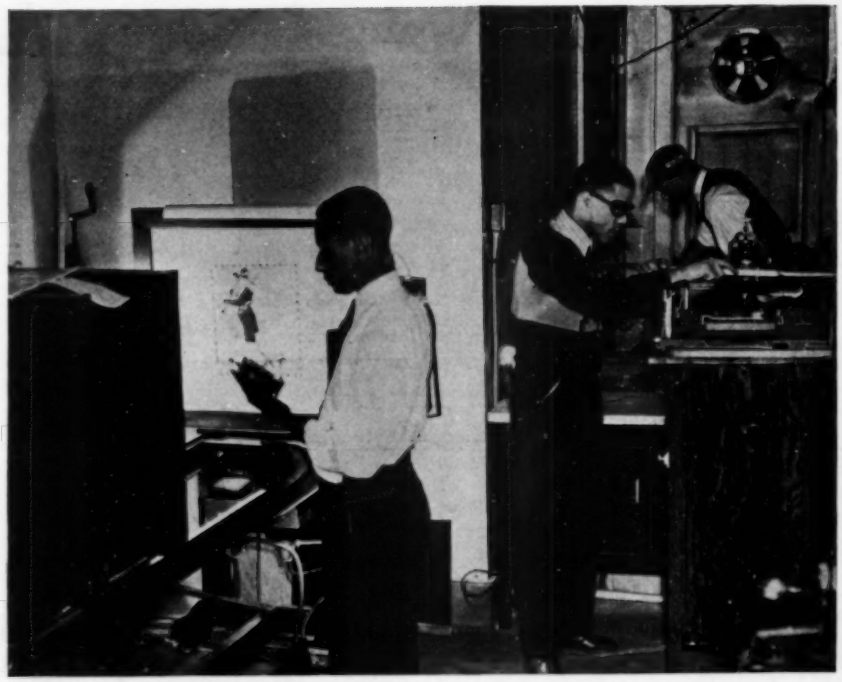
(d) The Amsterdam News was the second Negro newspaper to be granted membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the date being October 1930. It is still a member of the A.B.C.

(e) The complete report of the Mayor's Commission which investigated conditions in Harlem following the March 19, 1935 riot, was published in the July 18, 1936 issue of The Amsterdam News—thus giving the paper the signal honor of being the only paper to print it. The metropolitan dailies of this city sent messengers to The Amsterdam News' office to get copies of that issue for their files.

(f) The picture of a young Harlem lad playing Hi-Li, a short-lived fad, published on the front page, of the June 12, 1937, issue of The Amsterdam News brought three valuable prizes to Morgan Smith, staff photographer of the paper. Two of the awards were from The New York *Herald Tribune*, and the third one from the National Amateur Photographers Contest held in Washington.

As to policy, the present owners of The Amsterdam News aim "to publish news accurately and as fairly as possible to all parties involved. It is desired that acts of discrimination, hospital facilities, educational and social conditions be kept to the forefront. Emphasis is always made on the accomplishments and progress of the Negro in the field of labor, constructive achievements, analysis of the relief situation, housing and employment. Crime news, while desirable from a circulation standpoint, is not to be emphasized."

Proud of its record of 28 years of service in New York, The Amsterdam News, with offices at 2271 Seventh avenue, is continuing its policy of service to the public thereby insuring that it will ever be "Harlem's Largest Weekly Newspaper."



Left to right: Alden Archibald, photographer; Clyde Powell, router; and Langley Waller, etcher, in the plant which makes cuts for the Amsterdam News. Certificate of merit (right) awarded to Morgan S. Smith, staff photographer, for his prize-winning photo

Some Eyes Do Not Bother

By Gwendolyn Brooks

There is a lot of Misery
On this old earth.
Hidden in some young eyes
Beneath a mask of mirth.
Hidden in some old eyes
Beneath false bravery;
Hidden carefully,
So other eyes can't see.
But some eyes do not bother
To hide the Thing at all
You see It standing up in them,
Black and cold and tall.

Deans' Conference to Meet in April

Shaw university in Raleigh, North Carolina, is the place of the fourth annual meeting of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers of Men in Negro Educational Institutes. The dates are April 28–30, 1938. Among the speakers will be Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee, Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, Dr. Howard Thurman, Dr. Francis F. Bradshaw, University of North Caroline, Dr. Frank Wilson, Lincoln University, and Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith university.

Fine Food for Philadelphia

By G. James Fleming and Bernice Dutrieuille Shelton

FAMOUS for many things in all parts of the world, Philadelphia's right to fame hangs as much on her elaborate entertainment and lavish hospitality as on her great universities, her historic buildings, or great industrial enterprises. And when the names of the Drexels, the Van Rensselaers, the Biddles, the Cuylers, the Lippincotts, and the Willings are mentioned as successful nation-builders and hosts, no small amount of that success can very easily be placed on the laps of the Negro caterers of Philadelphia who "turned deals" and won issues through their medium as much as the city's "big-wigs" did around conference tables, in legislative halls, and courts.

Here was a line of activity that Negroes monopolized—and they were not just cooks or just caterers. They could cook, of course, but they were best of all organizers, food specialists, artists. They could decorate the greatest mansion for the most fastidious reception for royalty, and they could combine the best products of land and sea into the most intriguing dishes; they could manage affairs of state.

No social history of the City of Brotherly Love can be written without mention of these dark-skinned entrepreneurs who pioneered to make catering a lofty calling and who, through and by it, could build homes, educate their families, and pass on to succeeding generations foundations upon which they could build and carry on.

Origin in Revolutionary Days

The origin of the catering business can be traced back to the days of the Revolutionary War when, it is said, the groundwork was being laid for the free Negro with foresight and initiative to branch out from his lowly place as menial and favorite servant in the household of the white master. Back in the early eighteenth century, when General Howe and his army were stationed in barracks in what is now Broad Street railroad station, one Caesar Cranshell, along with two assistants, contracted to cater for these soldiers. Just what those duties entailed at that time is not recorded in detail. But it is believed that Mr. Cranshell conducted a restaurant in conjunction with this more expansive effort.

Along about the same time, another young man was building a small business of the same type. And about half a century later the name of still another was recorded as caterer. He was Henry Jones, 206 South Twelfth street. In 1834 Mr. Jones branched out from his restaurant work into the catering field and became so established in the year of 1837. His descendants are still living in Philadelphia today. A grandson, Henry B. Jones, is an artist, writer, lecturer, and public school teacher. Upon the death of the elder Jones, the business was conducted by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Jones.

One of the old Negro catering firms in Philadelphia is still doing business after sixty-four years, and several younger ones are on the job, but the once flourishing activity of Philadelphia Negroes, begun during the Revolutionary War, is slowly dying out

This turning to catering was but one way in which the free Philadelphia Negro of the early nineteenth century tried to find a way out of poverty and unemployment and the numerous discriminations that haunted him. There were practically no openings for him save in the field of domestic service and manual labor. As a result, the group itself was rapidly falling into disrepute, because of consequent riotings and crimes which followed in the wake of so much privation, and the subsequent loss of whatever jobs still remained open to them. Foreigners were rapidly displacing the freemen; Negroes still slaves in the South were materially better off.

Plan for Themselves

Some foresighted few who saw the handwriting on the wall began to discover their own talents and began slowly, and perhaps a bit timorously, to venture into one or the other of the only two fields left to them: the commercial life, or the developing of certain lines of home service, either of which, if carefully carried out, would net them a comfortable income, thus making for an independent economic group. "In this way, the Philadelphia Negro caterer made the most striking advances," Dr. W. E. B. DuBois states in his study of the Philadelphia Negro. "The whole catering business," he states, "arising from an evolution, shrewdly, persistently and tastefully directed," resulted in these pioneers amassing, in many instances, fortunes for themselves, and winning general respect for their race.

Robert Bogle was perhaps the first to make noteworthy strides in this direction. His place of business was located on Eighth street, near Sanson.

Shortly before the time Mr. Bogle was blazing this trail there came to this country a diminutive little Frenchman (some say he was a French West Indian), Pierre Augustin, who while quietly plying his talent in the culinary arts, was carving a destiny for himself and preparing a heritage that some few must surely boast of, and many others might well make the most of! For this man, according to the records, was not only an artist to his finger tips—literally and figuratively—but a canny business man as well. He rose to great prominence, and became pre-eminent in his chosen field. It was really through him that the fame of Philadelphia catering became nationwide, and internationally known. Even today, the Augustin recipes, in the original, would probably realize a tidy fortune for any of his descendants who might have been so fortunate as to have procured and saved them. His croquettes and his terrapin were rare delicacies over which royalty and American aristocracy alike flushed with delight.

Arriving here about 1815, Pierre Augustin married soon after, and had three sons, Theodore, Jerome and James. Theodore Augustin married Miss Clara Baptiste who at the time was conducting a modest catering business with her mother, Mrs. Mathilde Baptiste. It was through the marriage of Clara and Theodore that the firm of Augustin and Baptiste—a trade name that became celebrated in catering—was ultimately formed. Following the death of her mother, Mrs. Augustin became the dominant figure in the business and remained so until her death only a few years ago. Incidentally, at the time of her demise, she was the oldest woman in business—white or colored—in the state of Pennsylvania. She was a shrewd, hard-fisted bargainer, and at the same time paradoxically enough, had one of the most generous of hearts.

The business of the pioneering Pierre Augustin was in no way connected with that of his son and daughter-in-law, save in family relationship, as the two operated independently. Upon the death of the senior Augustin, however, the

(*Continued on page* 114)

Business Opportunities for Negroes

By V. V. Oak

IT IS gratifying to note that despite continued economic oppression and social ostracism, the Negro has made hopeful progress in practically every field of human activity. This progress has sometimes been achieved through the philanthropy of white compatriots who, conscious of their moral obligations, were anxious to speed the rugged climb of the disadvantaged group. From 4,400,000 in 1860, the Negro population rose to 11,900,000 in 1930. Today, nearly eighty per cent of this population resides in the South. On the material side, the Negro has made a progress as notable as his numerical growth. His total accumulated wealth amounted to $2,600,000,000 in 1930. In the same year, 181,000 Negroes owned farms valued at $334,000,000; and 702,000 more rented or managed farms valued at $1,100,000,000.[1] Of the 2,800,000 Negro homes, 670,000 were owned.[2] It was reported at the 1937 meeting of the National Negro Insurance Association that thirty insurance companies (which included practically all important companies out of a total of forty-nine) had a total life insurance in force of $320,749,007 in December 1936. In the same year, there were twenty-three Negro banks capitalized at $2,000,000 with resources of $15,000,000. The volume of their business came to $75,000,000.

The magnitude of these figures may suggest that the Negro is economically comfortable. As a matter of fact, however, the standard of living of an average white family surpasses the dreams of the average Negro family. The Negro's task of uplifting himself from the dire poverty and ignorance into which he was submerged before the Civil War has just begun. More than three-fourths of Negro families do not own their own homes. The average income of the Negro is very low. A large majority of the Negro race is still engaged in doing menial jobs under the direction of white employers. While 3.2 per cent of the gainfully employed Negro population is engaged in professional and clerical service, 18.3 per cent of the white population is engaged in similar white-collar jobs. On the other hand, there are 28.6 per cent Negroes in domestic service, but only 6.6 per cent of the native whites in the same service. Manufacturing, transportation

[1] U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Negroes in the United States, 1920–32*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Press, 1935, pp. 577 and 580.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 253.

The volume of retail business done by Negro merchants was at least five times less than it should have been even considering the hardships of the race during the depression, says this writer. There is still plenty of room for expanding Negro business

and communication, and mining industries employ 27.8 per cent of the total gainfully employed Negroes, but practically all of these are given only menial jobs available in these industries.[3]

Opportunities in Business

Because of the peculiar socio-economic status of the Negro, the question arises as to what opportunities are open to Negroes in the field of business. Poverty, inexperience, and the capitalistic nature of our modern industrial organization prevent Negroes from competing in industrial businesses like iron and steel, automobile, glass, rubber, textile, meat-packing, mining, lumbering, railroad, and telegraph and telephone, all of which invariably require huge capital, efficient and skilled labor, and specialized knowledge of business organization. Unless, therefore, Negro enterprises in these industries are "protected" by subsidies and tax-exemptions, these will never be able, under existing social conditions, to compete successfully with white businesses of like nature. Even though it is true that the United States has been following a policy of "protection" of domestic trade from foreign competition, to expect it to subsidize Negro business on a racial basis is, to say the least, absurd.

There are, however, some fertile fields in which Negroes can be successful in spite of their handicaps. The demand for food, shelter, and clothing of the 12,000,000 Negroes in this country is strong and insistent enough to utilize the services of a large number of Negroes in retail stores and service establishments which generally require small capital and which depend mainly upon racial support. Since the very nature of these enterprises involves less contact with the white race and more

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 290.

Retail food stores offer business opportunities

with members of his own race, the Negro cannot complain of "prejudice" as the cause of his failure in them. This does not mean that there are no obstacles to be hurdled. On the contrary, there have been many cases where Negroes found it difficult at first to buy goods from wholesalers. These difficulties, however, were of such a nature that they have been gradually overcome.

The very social policies of segregation and social ostracism followed by the whites help to create race consciousness among Negroes. As a natural result, wherever this race consciousness is strong, Negro business, in spite of its inefficiency in many cases, has been prosperous. This is especially true of those cities of the South where the Negro is often forced to patronize his own businesses to avoid unfair treatment and annoying discriminations. According to a leaflet report released by the Bureau of the Census on August 12, 1937, and contrary to the general trend in the growth of such retail stores as grocery stores, drug stores, eating and drinking places, apparel stores, furniture stores, garages and filling stations, and other similar enterprises operated by proprietors of all racial groups, the number of such stores operated by Negroes decreased from 25,701 in 1929 to 23,490 in 1935. This decrease was restricted to the South whereas there was an increase of Negro stores in the North and the West by 490 and 235 respectively. During the same period, the aggregate total sales of these Negro stores fell from $101,146,043 to $48,987,000.

Room for Expansion

Dr. Paul K. Edwards asserts that the purchasing power of Negroes in seventeen of the largest cities of the South with a total Negro population of 900,000 was $308,000,000 in 1925.[4] Albon Holsey, the sponsor of the Colored Merchants Association, estimated in 1929 that the Negro population spends annually about $4,500,000,000 for food and clothing alone. In 1935, Eugene Kinckle Jones, in a pamphlet issued by the United States Department of Commerce, placed this estimate at $2,000,000,000 a year. The census reports tell us that the total volume of all retail business in the United States fell from $49,250,000,000 in 1929 to $25,750,000,000 in 1933. Since the Negro forms one-tenth of the total population, his proportional share of retail business would have been one-tenth of this total retail business, i.e., $2,500,000,000. Making a very liberal allowance for the lower consuming power of the Negro and for the loss of at least half of his business to white competitors, the writer feels that at least one-tenth of this $2,500,000,000, i.e., $250,000,000 should unquestionably fall to the lot of Negro business men. Even according to this most conservative estimate, there is a wide gap between this amount ($250,000,000) and the actual sales of Negro retail business of $48,987,000 reported for 1935. It is obvious that, under present handicaps, Negro retail business could be easily expanded to at least five times its present volume without developing harmful competition with Negro businesses that are already established.

According to another leaflet released by the Bureau of the Census on September 25, 1937, there were 22,172 service establishments owned and operated by Negroes, doing a total business of $27,281,000 in 1935. The distribution of the most important of these establishments, comprising 18,178 or 82 per cent of the total, was as follows: barber shops (6,821); shoe repair shops and shoe shine parlors (3,633); cleaning, dyeing, pressing, alteration, and repair shops (3,326); beauty parlors (2,940); and funeral directors, embalmers, and crematories (1,458).

Besides the retail business enterprises and service establishments referred to above, Negroes still have opportunities, though to a limited extent, in the following businesses: banking, cosmetics (suited to the special needs of the Negro), small department store, insurance, real estate, printing and newspaper, theater, wholesaling in articles of necessity, and selling agencies for white businesses.

National Trade Organizations

The existence of at least thirteen national trade associations[5] organized by Negro business men is a further evidence of the certain though slow growth of Negro business. Of these thirteen associations, the six listed below with the dates of their establishments given in parentheses have played an important part in the growth of Negro business: (1) National Negro Business League (1900), (2) National Negro Bankers Association (1915), (3) Associated Negro Press (1919), (4) National Beauty Culturists League (1921), (5) National Negro Insurance Association (1921) (6) Independent National Funeral Directors Association (1924).

In 1929, the National Negro Business League established several C. M. A. (Colored Merchants Association) grocery stores in New York and other states, making it possible for the Negro grocer to compete successfully with the owners of chain groceries conducted by white enterprises in Negro neighborhoods. Though this attempt ended in failure in 1934, mainly because of the onslaught of the depression, its success for a few years is an evidence of the possibilities of cooperative efforts among Negroes.

Drive Away Patronage

While one finds, here and there, well-organized and efficiently conducted Negro businesses, a large portion of such businesses in the South is still conducted on the "Amos and Andy" style. Many cities having several Negro business establishments have organized business leagues. Aside from the heterogeneous composition of such business leagues, which often include among their members dentists, physicians, fraternal organizations, teachers, and even notaries public, many of their members (with the exception of physicians, dentists, and funeral directors) are conducting their businesses with the very limited attention to the rules of sanitation and salesmanship. As a result, educated Negroes do not patronize Negro businesses as much as they should, and are often dubbed as "snobs" by the business community. Commenting on this attitude, Dr. Paul K. Edwards makes the following pertinent remarks:

> That this part (educated Negroes) of the Negro group encourage the Negro merchant and thereby set an example of racial interest is, of course, essential to the development of the confidence of the group as a whole in racial enterprises, and consequently, to its ultimate success. To expect this part of the group to buy from the Negro merchant regardless of the quality of the merchandise he offers, the price he charges, the completeness and adequacy of the stock he carries, or the cleanliness and sanitation of his store building, however, is entirely unreasonable. Moreover, for these leaders to support enterprises operated by untrained and incapable individuals simply means putting off a little longer the day of their failure. The contribution of the business and professional classes, because of dictates of sensible economy, must be limited to the encouragement and patronage of well-managed sound Negro enterprises.[6]

As a typical illustration of the existing status of Negro businesses in many southern cities, the writer offers the following case. In a certain city with a Negro population of 10,000 neither of its two Negro drug stores is well patronized. On the other hand, the two white drug stores located in the same district are doing a very lucrative business with Negroes. There are several white grocery stores in the same neighborhood that depend for their success upon Negro patronage. The two Negro cleaning establishments keep their shop

(*Continued on page* 126)

[4] Paul K. Edwards, *The Southern Urban Negro as a Consumer*. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1932, p. 39.

[5] Joseph R. Houchins, *Negro Trade Associations*. Washington, D. C.: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Negro Affairs Division, 1936.

[6] Paul K. Edwards, *The Southern Urban Negro as a Consumer*, op. cit., pp. 144–45.

Parliament Upset by West Indies

By George Padmore

In this second of two articles on oppression of the workers in the British West Indies, Mr. Padmore reports on the sharp debate in Parliament following the conviction of Uriah Butler, Island leader, and the forced resignation of the Governor who conferred with him over the grievances of the people

URIAH BUTLER, Negro strike leader in Trinidad and today one of the best known colonial fighters on behalf of the oppressed colored toilers of the British Empire, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Sir Murchison Fletcher, ex-Governor of Trinidad, has been sacked; or to put it more smoothly, "advised to resign," because he "negotiated" with Butler and had the courage to denounce the profiteering of the capitalist sugar and oil companies.

It was against this background that Parliament met recently to debate the Report of the Royal Commission which visited Trinidad last autumn. The debate was the most spirited to which I have ever listened on colonial matters. For, unfortunately, it is the tradition in the British Parliament to pay little or no regard to the problems of the colored peoples of the Empire, except under such circumstances which force it to do so, as in the present case. The attendance would have been much larger had it not been for the cabinet crisis caused by the resignation of Mr. Eden, which focused the attention of the House on that event to the exclusion of a problem equally as important to the well-being of the Empire.

Nevertheless, the speeches delivered last Monday were among the most brilliant that I have heard for a long time. James Maxton, chairman of the Independent Labor Party, was at his best. In my opinion, Maxton, Winston Churchill, Lloyd George, Sir Stafford Cripps, Arthur Greenwood and Sir Archibald Sinclair are undoubtedly the most brilliant parliamentary speakers in the House today. Elsewhere I have already given a summarized report of the broader aspects of the debate arising out of the report. I shall here confine myself to a report of Maxton's speech in full, as I consider it the most trenchant and devastating attack delivered from the floor of the House of Commons against vested interests in the colonies and the ruthless exploitation of colored labor by white capital. While Maxton was throwing his invectives in the face of Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who sat crouched in pensive mood on the cabinet front bench, opposite the despatch box, Sir Murchison Fletcher, who sat next to me in the Visitors' Gallery was animated.

Following C. S. Taylor, Conservative member for Eastbourne, who bitterly denounced Sir Murchison Fletcher, and expressed approval of the Governor's dismissal, Mr. Maxton rose, and turning to Taylor with a pointing finger which he kept waving in a threatening manner, said, "Mr. Speaker, I have for some time been very much disturbed about the easy way in which the House of Commons tends to take its responsibilities to the millions of colored workers in the Empire. While I listened to the apologetics of the Hon. Member for Eastbourne.—"

Mr. C. S. Taylor: "Apologetics?"

Mr. Maxton: "Yes, apologetics for the horrible conditions in Trinidad which are disclosed in this report. He wants the Minister to make haste to implement the report, and the Minister has nodded his head and is going to make haste. But we have been responsible for this island for nearly a century and a half and this Commission would not have been appointed and this debate would not have taken place if there had not been an agitator called Uriah Butler, and the debate would not have assumed its present interest if there had not been a governor called Sir Murchison Fletcher.

"Butler is under sentence. Butler, who calls our attention to the troubles, is a criminal, a fanatic, suspected of not being mentally balanced. Because he says the people in the island have a standard of living which is disgraceful and discreditable, that their health is miserable, their home conditions are squalid, he is regarded as a fanatic, a madman, one to be sentenced to heavy penalties. The Governor did all the things which a Governor does in similar circumstances, except that he did one thing which governors do not usually do—he expressed a humane interest in the welfare of the people, and this is frowned upon by the Colonial Secretary.

Mussolini a Gentleman?

"The Hon. Member for Eastbourne says that the Governor talked with Butler while he was a fugitive from justice, and that was improper."

Mr. Taylor: "Negotiated with him."

Mr. Maxton: "Say 'negotiate.' Does the Hon. Member recall the important discussion in this House last week? The issue was whether we should negotiate with a criminal or wait until he had first expiated his crime. The Hon. Member for Eastbourne voted for immediate talks as the commonsense thing to do, as against the view of the late Foreign Secretary (Mr. Eden), who thought that the criminal should be kept at arms' length. (Interruption). The Hon. Member regards Uriah Butler as a criminal because Uriah Butler is an agitator; but Mussolini is a gentleman! There seems to be a curious double standard of judgment in the Hon. Member's mind. Butler *was* an agitator, but, as far as I can gather, not an unduly hasty one. He arrived in Trinidad in 1922 after serving in the army during the war. He was not rejected from the army for mental defects. There was no suggestion that he was not capable of acting as a disciplined soldier. He served in Palestine with the West Indian Regiment, and, so far as I know, he had a good record as a soldier. Afterwards he went to work in the oil fields, was injured and maimed for life. He got no penny of compensation. That is Butler's story.

"He served the Empire in the military sphere, and also industrially, and he saw that in neither of those services were he and his fellows rewarded with more than the most miserable standard of life. So he started to talk among his fellows—and when people talk about poverty and slave conditions, then they are unbalanced!

Butler Had Just Complaint

"I notice that one of my fellow countrymen, the Duke of Montrose, has taken a prominent part in this discussion. He is interested in the industrial exploitation of this island, and he is speaking out strongly against this sort of fanaticism—weak government and all the rest of it. The Colonial Secretary possibly does not know that certain people in Scotland who do not share the Duke of Montrose's political views regard him as a fanatic and agitator. He is one of the recognized spokesmen for Scottish independence.

"Had not this man Butler just grounds for agitation? He arrived in Trinidad in 1922, and the strike did not break out until 1935. That does not look like fanatical recklessness. He went

on organizing, teaching and preaching, trying for thirteen years to stir them up to demand a better standard of life."

Mr. Taylor: "Why was he expelled from the Labor Party?"

Mr. Maxton: "I was expelled from the Labor Party? Why was Mr. Eden driven out of the Cabinet?

"Butler went on with his agitation and then a strike took place. The Hon. Member for Eastbourne says: 'Remember that in an industrial disturbance serious damage can be done to oil fields.' If I were fighting employers in certain circumstances, in the face of brutal refusal to make concessions, and under harsh repression, I should start looking round to see how I could injure them most. I have before now gone on marches with miners, in Scotland, where the mood of the marchers was very bitter and anything could have happened. I can understand the feeling of these people in Trinidad—but what is the evidence?

"Although the opportunities were there, although the spirit must have been there, to do the maximum amount of injury, where is the evidence of serious damage done to the oil fields? There are no signs of it at all. There was a regrettable loss of life, but I notice that the numbers who lost their lives or were wounded were about nine on the side of the government forces and about eighty or ninety on the side of the civilians. Everybody will profoundly regret and condemn as atrocious the circumstances in which Corporal King was killed. Nobody would for one moment attempt to excuse or explain away a thing of that sort. It was a horrible thing.

Colored Workers Exploited

"I want to say publicly that the Governor, Sir Murchison Fletcher, showed a great humanitarian instinct in dealing with the situation. It is a shocking thing that this man's continued service under Colonial Office should have been made impossible as the result of these happenings. It was stated that he retired on grounds of ill health, but when he left Trinidad it was reported that he was coming home temporarily to advise the Government on the matters concerned. Is it an exaggeration to say that this man was dismissed from the Colonial Service for no other reason than that he went outside the ordinary duties of a Colonial Governor and showed sympathy with the common people of Trinidad in their desire for something better than the bestial conditions in which they were living? It has been said in this debate that fortunately Trinidad is the only part of the British Empire where conditions exist as described in this report. I do not believe that is true. I believe that conditions like these are to be found dotted over every part of the Empire wherever there are colored workers; but it is only where there is a Butler to speak out and make his voice heard and to get his countrymen to follow that the world begins to hear about it.

"It is a matter of the profoundest regret that the Colonial Secretary instead of backing the Governor, who was in difficult circumstances, threw him aside at the bidding of the oil masters, the sugar developers, and the capitalists who have invested their money in the exploitation of the colored labor. That is not his job as Colonial Secretary. He is not there to look after the vested interests of capital, but that is what he is doing. He has come down on the side of the investing community and against the great mass of the working folk in the island."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore (Colonial Secretary): "Whatever Mr. Maxton may say, if you can get this report implemented by government, by capital, and by labor, we shall have done a great thing to advance the social and economic conditions, not only in Trinidad, but throughout the West Indian Islands."

Mr. Maxton: "Thanks to Butler. Three cheers for Butler!"

Insurance Head Dies

B. L. JORDAN

Booker Lawrence Jordan, one of the most highly respected Negro business men and citizen of Richmond died at his residence on North Road at 3:30 a.m., March 4, following a brief illness. The passing of Mr. Jordan takes from his race and the community one of the most colorful pioneers in the field of business. He was secretary-manager of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia; director of the Consolidated Bank and Trust company of Richmond, and the Bankers Fire Insurance company, of Durham; one of the founders, a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the Richmond Community hospital; an active Sunday school, church and civic worker; a great humanitarian.

His life and climb like many a romance is that of the country boy who made good. He proudly claimed the honor of being a selfmade man. He was born in Louisa County. His father Robert A. Jordan was a farmer and merchant and his mother, Texana Johnson Jordan, proved to be one of the most industrious women of the community. At the age of seven, following the death of his father, the family moved to Richmond. For a while he attended the public schools, but along with the older children of the family he ultimately had to go to work. So determined was young Jordan to get somewhere in life he went to night school and studied with the younger children from their books at home.

Increasing knowledge brought a larger outlook on life and the boy determined to fit himself for a business career. He completed the secretarial and commercial course with the Business College of Buffalo, N. Y.; he later mastered law and also pursued a course in architecture, through which training he designed and superintended the construction of the majority of the Southern Aid Society's buildings.

A paragraph in his own words gives a picture of his rise in the insurance company:

"When I began as an agent, the corporation was not worth $500.00. It had only one small rented office—Richmond. It bought fuel in 25 cent lots. On many occasions, the office force, consisting of Secretary-Manager and one clerk, had to wait for me to come in with my final report for the week before they could pay themselves their weekly salary. The corporation now owns office buildings in all of the principal cities in the State of Virginia and stores from one to three carloads of coal in the basement of each office building every summer." Its employees number 250. At this date its net assets are over $900,000, and the gross income for the past year was over $500,000.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. M. Blanche Jordan; two daughters, Mrs. Daisy J. Black and Miss Marion Jordan; four brothers, William A. Jordan, Sr., Charles N. Jackson, Willie and Robert Jackson; three sisters, Mrs. Hattie E. Randolph, Mrs. Lucy Randolph and Mrs. Emma Wilson; two grandchildren and other relatives.

At the End of the Rainbow

(A Brown Boy Prays)

By Lucille E. Smith

Dear Lawd—I don' know now whether I believe in You or not, Lawd
I prayed to you today—but You didn' answer my prayer.
You answered it Lawd—but You didn' answer it right.
Maybe it's partly my fault, Lawd—I should of made it plainer—
But I thought You'd of known I didn' want my daddy dead—
I thought You'd of known I wanted to find him 'live—
Not swingin' from a tree.

• • • •

We was worried all night, Lawd, when Daddy didn' come home;
But I got glad, when You sent the rainbow
Cause I knew that no matter what I wanted
I could find it at the end of that rainbow.
That's why I didn' min' walkin' in all that hot sun—
With the sweat pourin' down my face
An my shirt stickin' to my back—
I'd of walked a million miles, Lawd, an thought nothin' of it
To fin' my daddy safe—An I prayed every step of the way, too.
An I wasn' even scared when it got dark, Lawd,
Cause even if I couldn' see the rainbow
I knew where the end was;
I knew it was that ol' pine on the hill there.
An' anyway—I knew You was there, walkin' long 'side me
An I wasn' scared—not even a little bit.

But jus' suppose that I was You, Lawd
An You was a little Brown Boy—
How would You feel if I let You come all the way to this ol' pine tree—
All the way here to the end of the rainbow
Thinkin' Your daddy was here, 'live and happy?
Til You felt like You couldn' walk another step;
An then You saw him in the shadows under the tree.
An when You saw him, Lawd,
You jus' ran up that hill jus' as fas' as anything;
But he didn' say nothin'
An he didn' move
Til all of a sudden he swung in the breeze
An You saw his toes wasn' even touchin the groun'
How would You feel then, Lawd?

• • • •

I know You're busy, Lawd
An can't be bothered with every little thing;
But, please Lawd, nex' time somebody prays—
Maybe it won't be me, but it'll be somebody—
Try an put Yourself in their place.
An if they don' say exactly what they mean,
Try an think what You'd mean if it was You.

• • • •

You jus' try an remember me, Lawd—
An remember what I been tryin' to say—
Me—a little Brown Boy—here at the end of the rainbow.

Editorials

Charity Begins at Home

THE President's proposal to have the nations of the world unite in a plan to extend aid to the refugees from Hitler's wrath in Central Europe has all the carmarks of the fine, generous impulsiveness and sympathy which are so typically American. It has, also, the American trait of sweeping aside consistency.

With this plan we have no quarrel. We applaud it and trust it will result in relief to the inhumanly persecuted victims of Hitler. But, we ask, how about relief for the oppressed Negro citizens of our own land? An examination of their plight will show that they suffer practically the same persecution visited upon the Jews in Central Europe.

Hitler has disfranchised the Jews. Negroes are disfranchised in practically all the southern states. Hitler has driven the Jews from the universities, as faculty members and students. Negroes are barred from the first grade universities of the South, from graduate and professional study, and in the North have great difficulty in enrolling in most universities for certain courses, such as medicine. Hitler has driven the Jews from employment, public and private. In America Negroes are barred from employment in all public utilities, all merchandising establishments and commercial houses, all financial institutions, all transportation services (except in certain menial capacities), and in most government services, despite the Civil Service law.

Hitler has barred Jews from parks, playgrounds and beaches, or else marked certain benches and areas for their use. In many localities in the U.S.A., Negroes are barred from these same public places. Jews are barred by Der Feuhrer from participating in sports; and in our southern United States Negroes may not compete in A.A.U. sports, with the consequence that not a single Negro in track and field sports comes out of the South and all our American champions in every sport who happen to be black, had to leave the South before they got a chance to win on their merits. Furthermore, Negro players are barred in the North and South from golf and tennis tournaments. They may not play on major league baseball teams. Only one or two have crashed into professional football.

Hitler has set up the vilest propaganda of hatred and filth against the Jews through school books, from the heaviest tomes of Aryan "learning" down to the lightest kindergarten picture books for tiny tots. In America no good word of the Negro may be found in any history book, or political science textbook, or current events commentary. Instead, "Little Black Sambo," "Rastus," "Rapists," and "Black Brute" run riot in our literature, while "Gone With the Wind," and "The Birth of a Nation" and "The Tragic Era" substitute for history.

Jews may not serve in the German armed forces. American Negroes may be only mess attendants in the navy and serve only in four segregated army regiments.

Hitler tortures and kills Jews for fantastic "crimes." In America Negroes are roasted alive, tortured with blow torches and lynched for fantastic "crimes." Hitler herds Jews into concentration camps, while in our South, Negroes are rounded up, convicted as vagrants in local "courts" and farmed out on chain gangs to do both private and public work.

We Negroes have been too long the victims of cruelty not to wish succor to be extended to any people anywhere who are persecuted as we are. But we think our government, raising its hands in horror over persecution on the other side of the world, might take a moment to glance at its own back yard. We are reminded that General Hugh Johnson (who fought the anti-lynching bill in his syndicated column) remarked when he was NRA boss that what Hitler was doing to the Jews made him "physically sick." But while weeping huge tears over Central Europe, neither the general, our President, or the Senate seems to get the slightest bit ill over the torture of black American citizens on American soil. Charity begins at home.

We are ashamed, for our leaders, for the hypocrisy they have exposed to a man like Hitler.

Religious Rumpus

THE Methodists are having the devil's own time agreeing on their merger scheme which is designed to bring the followers of John Wesley north of the Mason and Dixon line into union with the followers of the same prophet who happen to live in dear old Dixie. The colored brother, over whom they split years ago, remains still the cause of hot words between the Christian warriors upon evil.

The merger plan, in rough outline, contemplates the establishment of a number of separate jurisdictions of Methodists, all under one church, with most of the colored communicants forming a jurisdiction of their own, with their own bishops, general officers and other dignitaries. It has been emphasized that the Negro jurisdiction would be equal in dignity and legal status to the others, but merely separate.

A fierce, but futile assault was made upon the plan by some Negro clergymen and laymen (and, to their credit, by some whites as well) on the ground that a great denomination of Christians could not write segregation based upon race into church government and remain consistent in the brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God doctrine of the faith.

Comes now a bishop from below the Ohio river who opines that the merger cannot be consummated because it would lead to social equality with the Negro. What kind of a merger is this which is condemned by Negroes and some whites as un-Christian segregation, and by some southern whites as leading to social equality?

THE CRISIS has opposed the terms of the merger because it does not believe that a huge church of 8,000,000 members ought to have an organic law which separates men within the faith on the basis of skin color. We maintain that position, but we suggest that Methodism is not enhancing either its position or that of the Christian church, in a world which sorely needs the strength and guidance of religion, by this continued squabbling over color.

Clarence Darrow

IN the death of Clarence Darrow, the underdogs in society have lost a friend and champion, and the Negro, especially, a sincere adviser. The deeds that Darrow performed for the Negro, in the Sweet case and in other lesser ones, speak for themselves. Through the N.A.A.C.P. he gave invaluable counsel and valiant service. But it was in his frank—and ofttimes unpalatable—advice to the race that Darrow really served. The Negro is cursed with so many insincere "friends," with so many who say the things we want to hear in exchange for favors we can give that Darrow's hard-bitten words often found unsympathetic ears. He said he did not believe in God, but his life was the essence of Christianity. He served mankind and believed it wicked to differentiate between men because of their wealth or poverty, or occupation, or color. Most Christians cannot say as much. Peace to his ashes.

Fine Food

(*Continued from page* 107)

business was taken over by his widow and son, James, and conducted under the name of Mary F. and Son. The third son went to Australia and did not bother with the catering business.

Dutrieuille Firm Begins

In this same period, Peter Albert Dutrieuille, who married a Baptiste, Amelia, sister of Mrs. Clara Augustin, became apprenticed to Pierre Augustin, and after learning the business, entered the field for himself. His name plate first appeared in front of his home at 103 South Eighteenth — just below Chestnut street. It was here that his only son, Albert Eugene, was born, and it was here, too, that a New York financier, who took a keen interest in the progress made by the senior M. Dutrieuille, suggested that he go to New York and establish himself there. Mrs. Dutrieuille, however, put her foot down. Having worked shoulder to shoulder with him, she was hesitant about hazarding such a drastic change. So instead, they moved to larger quarters, to a four-story building on Nineteenth street just above Chestnut, a location at which they remained for over half a century—conducting their business there, celebrating their golden wedding anniversary, and later dying there. The concern fell to their son, Albert, who is still operating it and now seeing it through its sixty-fourth year. The oldest of its kind in the city, it is located at Fortieth and Spring Garden streets.

There might have been a "Guild of Caterers" soon after catering became important, as some hold, but it seems more likely that the first real organization of this kind was not started until the 1870s. This was the "Caterers' Association" with headquarters at 1219 Pine street, and which carried on its rolls all the prominent caterers. A "Caterers' Supply Company" was the outgrowth of this group and the senior M. Dutrieuille was for many years its president. He was also treasurer of the Pioneer Building and Loan association for twenty-five years, and one of the board members of Mercy hospital.

Association Formed

The Caterers' Association was one of the most far-sighted and useful devices. The members met and discussed their business problems, regulated prices, exchanged constructive criticism and generally operated for the good of the body. Their Election Day banquets were a thing of great moment, and the members all contributed some choice morsel prepared by them or their chefs. This organization which must have been in existence some thirty-five or forty years, disbanded about 1915 or 1916. There is scarcely a Negro business group today which so fully combined for mutual benefit and mutual promotion.

Some of the outstanding caterers who were members of the association were Thomas Dorsey, who really distinguished himself in the business and became quite wealthy; Charles N. Brown, an uncle of Henry B. Jones and father of Mrs. Jessie Sharpe; Henry Minton, grandfather of the superintendent of Mercy hospital; Andrew F. Stevens, who for years was located on Lombard street just below Broad, and whose son, Andrew, Jr., was at one time engaged in the banking business, and whose daughter, Mrs. Helen Stevens Bayton, aristocratic dowager, is still active in Philadelphia's social and civic affairs.

This distinguished group also included John S. Trower, who reputedly became a millionaire, serving up rare dishes to the substantial blue-bloods of Germantown and vicinity.

The Trower enterprise about two years ago was merged with the James' business. Thomas James got his first taste of catering from the elder Trower, before he (James) married Susan Cowdery and became connected with the business started by Martin Van Buren Cowdery, who was also a member of the Caterers' Association. Now James and Trower's son, John, Jr., are carrying forward jointly the work of the first generation.

John W. Holland was another of the members of the Caterers' Association. His name still lives in the business presided over by William Newman, who is perpetuating the fine tradition of the craft. Holland's had the distinction of being in charge of one of the swanky pre-nuptial affairs when a DuPont daughter married a Roosevelt son.

Comrades Under Persecution
—John Henry Adams, Florida *Sentinel*

Then there were William Potter, who also has a grandson, Louis Potter, an artist and a school teacher; and Charles Cumbash, Barton Curry, and Joshua B. Matthews. These last two were located in DeLancey Place, as was also Mr. Cowdery. Also listed are Charles Brashears, of Doylestown; Caesar Evans, Charles Edwards, Andrew Clower, Charles Ryder, Nathaniel L. Tolliver, and Arthur W. Clapham.

We find the name of Walter Proctor Hall also, but he was not a caterer. He was a wealthy poultry dealer and supplied these men with the very finest. This is just an indication that there were other businesses flourishing as well in these times and that the caterer was not above patronizing his own race in order to help the entire race along economically.

Negro Caterers Losing Out

"What is happening to the Negro caterer today?" is a question one might well ask.

Take, for example, the beautiful old establishment of the Augustin and Baptiste firm, especially designed by Mrs. Clara Augustin: silent and empty it stands, a prey to the elements and a mute testimony to, and victim of, changing times, and perhaps the failure of the sons of the fathers to change with the times.

In some indescribable way, perhaps because of the very streamlining and "high pressure" of the new era, the Negro caterer has slowly but steadily been losing ground, probably through loss of personal contact with the fashionable group whose first thought used to be for the Negro when "service" of any kind was to be done—the Negro cook, the Negro butler, the Negro valet, the Negro nurse, the Negro maid, and so on.

Lack of some definite form of organization for self-help and economic planning, on the part of the caterers, may have considerable to do with the inroad the white competitor has made in this respect.

The catering business today could be a giant industry and needs only organization to make it so. The business apparently is still there. The successful caterer has always had to be an expert in his field, and not only must he know his culinary art, but he must be a business executive, a personnel director, an interior decorator and a social psychologist as well.

The qualities are not beyond the Negro, but if he is to make a living out of catering, and make job openings for other Negroes, he will have to pool his resources, think and plan, and coordinate, as did the pioneers of old—and in the precise and efficient manner, that the present fast-moving time demands.

From the Press of the Nation

Editorial of the Month

A Friend Dies

New York, N. Y., *Amsterdam News*

"HE is not a great lawyer who happened to be a humanitarian; he is a great humanitarian who happened to be a lawyer."

This tribute was paid to the late Clarence Darrow by Charles Yale Harrison, his biographer, and no man better deserved such a good thing being said about him than did the humanitarian, Darrow. When he passed away, Sunday, the world lost a great man and leader in one of its most trying times and the Negroes lost one of their best friends. For Darrow was noted as the defender of the underdog, the position in which the Negroes, unfortunately, often find themselves. The last word he spoke for a human being was for a Negro.

It was only comparatively recently that he went before the Illinois Board of Pardons and pleaded for the release from the state penitentiary of Jesse Binga, former Chicago banker, who was sentenced to prison for from one to ten years for embezzlement. Darrow lived to see Binga freed three weeks ago.

It took a strong man back in the '90's to champion labor. Darrow did. Although it meant at that time suicide, in so far as corporation practice went, he defended Eugene V. Debs, the leader of the great Pullman strike, in 1893. When he did so he resigned his good job as attorney for the railroad.

Perhaps, however, Clarence Darrow will be remembered most by Negro Americans and many whites for his marvelous defense and victory in the famed Sweet case in Detroit nine years ago. In his masterful defense in this case, in which a Negro was to have been tossed out of his home and into jail for defending it against a mob of white hoodlums, one of which was killed, Darrow helped to win for the Negro in the North at least a modicum of civil rights. If he had not fought for and won these rights in the Sweet case in all probability many more Negro citizens in the North would have suffered immeasurably at the hands of such mobs as the one that attacked the sanctity of Dr. Sweet's home. While Clarence Darrow did not abolish attacks on Negroes for buying and living in homes in so-called white neighborhoods, he did make it much more secure for Negroes to do so. In passing, it must be stated that the heroic and effective defense of his home by Dr. Sweet also went a long way to prevent such occurrences, at least in Detroit.

Clarence Darrow was an agnostic. If ever one entered heaven, then he is there on God's right-hand side. For he carried on His work far better than most men who pride themselves on being believers.

A press release from Carthage, Miss., says "Race students in 39 Lake county schools were thrown out of classes February 25 to allow white schools in the county to complete a full term." This is not the first case where Negro schools in the South have closed long before the white schools. Most of the lynchings and crimes of the South might be traced to the lack of sufficient education, both on the part of whites and Negroes. Yet Negroes have been denied more educational opportunities than whites. . .—Cleveland, O., *Guide.*

. . . Seldom, if ever, do the newspapers find space to tell of criminal attacks made by white men on colored women and girls.

As a result of the faithfulness with which the press publishes attacks by Negroes on white women, and the complete silence observed by them when a white man attacks a colored girl, the world is victimized by a propaganda which makes Negroes the most frequent and almost lone participants in this form of criminality.. . .

It would make an astounding story if colored girls and women who have been accosted and attacked by white men could get the newspapers to print it. But the papers couldn't ever do that. To serve the present age with a definite line of propaganda about this rapist business is a newspaper code not likely to be violated as long as it ministers to a sort of race superiority complex and at the same time does not lose newspaper customers. . .—Nashville, Tenn., *Globe.*

'Tis most regrettable that in these days of commercialism and display, home training is neglected and the teaching of gentility and honor a lost art.—The Cincinnati, Ohio, *Union.*

Clarence Darrow is dead.

The great white Chicago lawyer, who associated himself with the N.A.A.C.P. and won the famous Sweet case in Detroit, was our friend. Peace to his ashes.

He was often referred to as an agnostic because he went about the country reminding us that it was Christians who jim-crowed and segregated us; that despite our prayers to God, He permitted us to be lynched as usual.

The AFRO-AMERICAN never took Mr. Darrow's religion, or lack of it, seriously because we think everybody has a right to get to heaven in his own way.

. . . He saw us praying for help and singing spirituals. He thought we should be organizing, working and fighting for a square deal.

. . . He put the golden rule first, and when we came to know him we found his supposed atheism practical Christianity. . . —Baltimore, Md., *Afro-American.*

Negroes will be conscripted in the next war; don't make any mistake about THAT.

What should concern us NOW is whether they are slated to shoulder ARMS or to shoulder PICKS; whether they are to serve as SOLDIERS or as LABORERS.

Last time most of the Negroes served as laborers, unloading ships, building strategic railroads and highways, toiling in warehouses.

Last time only a handful of Negroes saw combatant service and every effort was made to discredit them, especially where led by Negro officers.

There is every reason to believe that the War Department plans an even more rigid discrimination and segregation in the next war, because Negroes won too much credit in the last war, despite every prejudiced effort to discredit them. . . .—Pittsburgh, Pa., *Courier.*

The present crisis in Europe is an aftermath of the Ethiopian fiasco. Many of the nations of Europe which viewed with equanimity the struggle which resulted in the loss of the sovereignty of the 4,000-year-old African kingdom, find their independence threatened by the same forces whose deeds they applauded only yesterday. . .—Chicago, Ill., *Defender.*

Oklahoma Youth Legislature Hits Jim Crow

By Nick Aaron Ford

Oklahoma young people made history when their model legislature of 400 delegates containing 48 Negro youths refused to follow jim crow customs in the state capitol and nearby restaurants

ANOTHER frontier was extended in the Negro's fight for racial equality when the first Oklahoma Youth Legislature, meeting in the picturesque capitol of the oil-famous state during the closing days of 1937, voted unanimously to accept Negro delegates on terms of absolute equality with all other delegates.

Weeks before the meeting, announcements had been widely distributed throughout the state, inviting youth organizations of all descriptions to send representatives to Oklahoma City, December 29–31, 1937, for the purpose of setting into motion machinery for a permanent youth legislature. Young people from every section of the state —from farm and factories, from schools and churches—were urged to send representatives. The only restriction was the age limit of 25.

The purpose of the "legislature," as stated in the announcements, was to give Oklahoma's youth an opportunity, through chosen representatives, to consider its mutual problems, seek its own solutions, and strengthen and broaden the fellowship that already exists among organizations of youth and agencies serving youth; it would enable young people to educate themselves in the mechanism of government through active participation in model legislation; it would offer the youth leaders of Oklahoma a real chance at fellowship and an opportunity to learn from each other and from their elders how they can work together for the best interest of their generation, their country, and their world.

Such a movement among youths is not new. Five years ago a national youth movement of this type was begun in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Today it is widely known as the American Youth Congress with active branches in a number of states. Oklahoma Youth Legislature will become an affiliate of this national organization.

When the call went out for delegates no mention of race was made. A number of prominent Negroes was consulted and their names were placed upon the printed list of indorsers. Hobart Jarrett, a youthful professor at Langston university, Oklahoma's only institution for the higher education of Negroes, was appointed to head the important commission on democratic liberties. Other commissions headed by white representatives were recreation, crime, and delinquency; social hygiene and public health; Indian affairs; industrial relations; agriculture; world peace and international relations; and education.

When the delegates met for their first session at Oklahoma City university everything moved along smoothly. Four hundred delegates, elected as senators and representatives from their local organizations, presented their credentials and were registered. It was surprising to note that approximately 12 per cent of the registered delegates were Negroes, although Negroes comprise less than 8 per cent of the total population of the state.

Vote Down Jim Crow

When the meeting place, according to announced plans, was shifted to the capitol, a few conservative citizens of Oklahoma City who frequent the building were shocked to find Negro and white delegates mingling freely without any barriers of segregation. On the fourth floor of the capital, where the senate and house chambers are located, rest room doors are labeled "White Ladies" and "White Gentlemen"; but Negro delegates, with the full support of their white companions, ignored such undemocratic proscription. They, too, were Oklahoma citizens, whose parents pay taxes for the upkeep of the capitol. They were not criminals, nor were they ignorant and unaccustomed to the conveniences of civilization. Most of them were college students, the cream of the Negro citizenry. So they reasoned, and consequently maintained their right of equal accommodation.

Then a rumor spread through the corridors of the capitol that the use of the legislative halls of the building would be denied the youthful senators and representatives if they did not segregate their Negro members on the floors of the senate and house. A whispering campaign was begun, and in order to bring the matter openly to the attention of the group, Jerry Hancock, a liberal white delegate who was not expressing his own convictions on the subject, made a motion to separate the delegates on the floor of the assembly according to race.

The house seethed with whispered commotion. Immediately Freda Williams, a Negro representative from Oklahoma City, jumped to her feet and demanded the floor. She expressed the reaction of the Negro delegation. "The Negro delegates," she said, "have come here as good American citizens, and if we cannot be received as equals we will not remain."

She was followed by Bob Capshaw, speaker of the house and a delegate from Central Teachers' College of Edmonds. Capshaw had been elected speaker on the platform "Equal Representation for All, Regardless of Race, Creed, or Sex." He was ready to defend his platform. He made a stirring plea for absolute equality, urging that the youth legislature should set a precedent for racial equality.

"If jim crow laws must be observed here at the capitol, we can meet somewhere else," he concluded.

When the air was finally cleared, the assembly went on record, without a dissenting vote, as being uncompromisingly opposed to any type of segregation or discrimination. The subsequent record of the organization proved that action to be genuine. Negroes were in attendance at the banquet at Oklahoma City university, where an amazing spirit of fellowship was evident throughout. On one occasion, when a cafe near the capitol refused to serve Negro delegates, their white comrades threatened to boycott the establishment.

Another demonstration of the fine spirit of fellowship and lack of discrimination occurred during the election of a temporary president to preside over a joint meeting of both houses during the early part of the session. Only two nominations were made, Hobart Jarrett and Phil Mears. In spite of his color, Jarrett was beaten by only five votes.

Legislative Program

Sponsors of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature are well pleased with the record of the baby organization. They point out that the three-day session established a definite commitment of Oklahoma youth against fascism and for racial equality. They say that if it had done no more than build up sentiment for the unanimous acceptance of those

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Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Christmas Seal Sale Nears $5,000 Goal

WITH $4,810 in hand and reports from 41 senior branches and 13 youth councils still due, the Christmas seal sale has reached a new high in its tenth annual effort.

From $222.19 in 1934, the sale jumped to $2,117.67 in 1935, then to $3,553.49 in 1936, and $4,810 to date from the 1937 seal sale. This is evidence of the increasing interest of friends throughout the country in the Christmas seal sale of the Association. More and more, each Christmas-tide, greeting cards, gifts, and correspondence are sealed with N.A.A.C.P. Christmas seals.

Especially commendable is the seal sale of the St. Petersburg, Florida, branch. With only a small Negro population of 7,416 out of a total population of 40,425 to work with, Miss Hazel Augustine, high school teacher, and chairman of the Christmas seal committee, sold 16,000 seals, raising $160.

A number of individual friends of the Association willingly offered to sell seals and gave splendid cooperation. Mrs. Harriet Granger of Bordentown Industrial Training School in New Jersey, raised $30 from her personal efforts. Robert O. James of Hackensack, New Jersey, sold $22 worth of seals.

The youth councils and college chapters, setting out to sell $500 worth of seals, ten per cent of the goal, passed their goal easily, reporting a total of $742.10.

Among the larger branches, the New York City Christmas seal committee this year nosed ahead of the Baltimore branch, which has held first place for two consecutive years, and raised the highest amount for all branches, $270. Mrs. Ann Green was chairman of the committee, Mrs. Maude Turner, vice-chairman, while Mrs. Pauline Turner Davis was secretary.

The Baltimore branch came a close second with $250. David Whitfield was the chairman of the sale. He was ably assisted by the branch president, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson.

The Detroit Central Youth Council Seal Committee, under the chairmanship of Lorrayne Porter, raised $200, placing third.

The Philadelphia, Pennsylvania branch committee, led by Mrs. Susie Washington, raised $151.95.

In Tulsa, Oklahoma, Mrs. Vyola Berry, the Christmas seal chairman, raised $97.51.

MISS HAZEL AUGUSTINE
Christmas Seal Chairman in St. Petersburg, Fla.

The reports of other branches who have made complete reports are as follows:

Alabama: Birmingham, J. J. Green, $50.01; Montgomery, Mrs. B. R. Lewis, $5.00 *Arkansas:* Stephens, Wm. A. Stevens, $5. *Arizona:* Tucson, W. A. Perry, $7.69. *California:* Los Angeles, Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, $30; Monrovia, Milton Simons, $6.61; Oakland, Mrs. Mabel Calhoun, $4; Sacramento, Mrs. Alex Moore, $50.50; San Francisco, Mrs. Lelia Flippin, $6.50; Santa Monica, Mrs. Itasca McCall, $40; Vallejo, Peter Williams, $5.85.

Colorado: Colorado Springs, Miss Marie Bryant, $1. *Florida:* Key West, A. L. Saunders, $2; Merritt Island, R. D. G. Williams, $2.50. *Georgia:* Albany, Miss Bessie Thomas, $5; Rome, Mrs. Ada A. Smith, $5. *Indiana:* Logansport, Mrs. Rachael Roberts, $6; Muncie, Mrs. Adelaide S. Turner, $5. *Iowa:* Davenport, Mrs. Russell Smith, $2.35; Des Moines, W. L. Bell, $1; Keokuk, Miss Thelma V. Seals, $26; Marshalltown, Miss Rose Bannon, $3.50.

Kansas: Kansas City, Mrs. Elizabeth Buckner, $5. *Kentucky:* Maysville, Mrs. M. J. Patton, $1. *Louisiana:* Baton Rouge, Mrs. Johana Carter, $10. *Maryland:* Frederick, Dr. U. G. Bourne, $15. *Massachusetts:* Springfield, Mr. Robert Armfield, $35.80. *Michigan:* Baldwin, Mrs. Mary Moore, $6.14; Flint, Dr. J. D. Wilson, $4; Grand Rapids, Mrs. Hazel M. Skinner, $15.10; Muskegon, Grant Gardner, $6.16; Oakland County, Mrs. Mary Cooley, $2. *Minnesota:* Duluth, Mrs. Z. R. Miller, $24.02. *Mississippi:* Jackson, Mrs. E. E. Sampson, $10; Meridian, Miss Mattie L. Larkin, $10. *Missouri:* Kansas City, C. H. Calloway, $8; Sedalia, C. C. Hubbard, $5.

New Jersey: Bayonne, Mrs. M. R. Ferrar, $30; Montclair, Dr. LaVerte Warren, $11.56; Montclair, Miss Octavia W. Catlett, $16; Passaic, Mrs. I. B. Scofield, $6; Princeton, Howard B. Waxwood, $5; Rahway, George Clark, $10. *New York:* Brooklyn, Alexander Miller, $36.25; Inwood, Miss Carry Burley, $6; Jamaica, Frank M. Turner, $10; Mount Vernon, Mrs. Mary Jenkins, $2; Rochester, Mrs. Mary Wallace, $11.35; Staten Island, Mrs. Ethel Fowler, $5.61; White Plains, Mrs. Harriet Holly, $56.92. *New Mexico:* Albuquerque, Mrs. W. A. McDonald, $6.40. *North Carolina:* Asheville, Mrs. J. H. Shorter, $3.25.

Ohio: Akron, Miss Pauline J. Sneed, $33.75; Cincinnati, Mrs. Kathleen Cannady, $10; Columbus, Miss Evelyn B. Lewis, $20; Dover, Miss Anna R. Golden, $5; Kent, John Ervin, $3.33; Massillon, Elzy Adams, $11.35; Mansfield, Mrs. S. B. Thomas, $10; Newark, Miss Grace Rossin, $20; Toledo, Clarence G. Smith, $8.75.

Oklahoma: Boley, Mrs. California T. Turner, $7; Broken Bow, John Givens, $1; Chickasha, Mrs. L. L. Woods Draughan, $8; Guthrie, Mrs. M. I. Godfrey, $6; Oklahoma City, Mrs. Lura McMurray, $25; Sapulpa, Mrs. H. T. Hutton, $5. *Pennsylvania:* Greene County, Mrs. Emma Woods, $5; Williamsport, Mrs. G. W. Thompson, $4.50. *Tennessee:* Memphis, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, $2.75; Memphis, Leroy Pittman, $10.

Texas: El Paso, Mrs. B. J. Walker, $4; San Antonio, Miss Marguerite

Stain, $5. *Utah:* Salt Lake City, Mrs. D. W. Stanley, $4.25. *Virginia:* Petersburg, Miss Dorothy V. Norris, $7.35; Louisa County, Mrs. Daisy B. Cosby, $1.71; Pocahontas, Mrs. Marie Rutherford, $10.72; Roanoke, Miss Justina Spencer, $30; South Richmond, Mrs. Georgia L. Harris, $4.10; Urbana, Mrs. Sara W. Jones, $14.25. *Washington:* Tacoma, Mrs. Nettie J. Asberry, $11.48. *West Virginia:* Charleston, C. W. Boyd, $86.02; Fairmont, Mrs. Ethelene Crockett, $16.90; Montgomery, Mrs. J. F. Wilkerson, $10. *Wyoming:* Casper, Mrs. M. E. Sanders, $10.

Other complete reports from individuals and organizations are as follows: *Colorado:* Colorado Springs, Mrs. Paul H. Goffman, $6. *Connecticut:* Ansonia, Miss Florence Ellis, $5; Waterbury, Malvin N. Delk, $4. *Florida:* De Funiah Springs, Gilbert L. Porter, $2. *Georgia:* Industrial College, B. F. Hubert, $5.50; McIntosh, E. J. Shellman, $25. *Illinois:* Streator, Miss Callie Wells, $1. *Indiana:* Muncie, Bachelor Benedict Club, $8.50. *Maryland:* Bowie, L. S. James, $10.35. *Massachusetts:* Boston, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Ruth Worthy, $2.55; Worcester, Mrs. Bertha McWhorter, $5. *Michigan:* Inkster, Grace Alama Temple, Jasa Martin, $2. *Mississippi:* Vicksburg, Mrs. L. C. Jefferson, $3.50. *Missouri:* St. Joseph, Blue Triangle, Y. W. C. A., Miss Zanomia M. Duff, $2. *Montana:* Helena, Miss Cora F. Johnson, $10. *Nebraska:* Omaha, Mrs. Victoria Turner, $2. *New Jersey:* Bordentown, Mrs. Harriet L. Granger, $30; East Orange, Mrs. C. L. Lee, $2; Trenton, Hilmar Jensen, $1.50; Trenton, Tuxedo Club, $2.65; Egg Harbor, Miss Geneva Horne, $5; Jersey City, Albert Curry, $10.26; Princeton, J. Walton Redden, $5.

New York: Binghamton, William Glasco, $5; Ithaca, Mrs. Sadye L. Queen, $2; New York City, Mrs. Hannah Thurston, $1.75; Northport, Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr., $2.50. *Missouri:* Sedalia, Dr. Charlotte H. Brown, $5. *North Carolina:* Hickory, Mrs. Letitia Smith, $5. *Pennsylvania:* Downingtown, Miss P. A. Gaskins, $2; Greensburg, David T. Williams, $11; Harrisburg, Miss Viola E. Ross, $5. *South Carolina:* Charleston, Rev. Kenneth Hughes, $23. *Texas:* Bagwell, Miss Mary E. Jamison, $1. *Virginia:* Coeburn, Louis Campbell, $2; Greenwood, B. F. Smith, $2; Middleburg, Jack Turner, $5.96. *West Virginia:* Berwind, Miss Fannie Blakely, $3; Wheeling, Mrs. Martha R. Spriggs, $3; Berwind, Prof. Carrol, $2. *Washington:* Everett, Mrs. J. B. Samuels, $1.50.

A number of the reports of senior branches have not been completed. It is expected that final reports will be in by the time of the next issue of The Crisis, and these additional reports will be included.

Youth Council reports will be found in the section on Youth Council News.

MRS. ANNA J. HUGHES
Brought in one of highest amounts in Louisville, Ky., drive

President Would Send G-men After Lynchers

Breaking his long silence on federal anti-lynching legislation, President Roosevelt on March 22 in a conference with the press stated that he was in favor of empowering the Department of Justice (G-men) to investigate each and every lynching.

The President suggested that the results of the investigation be transmitted to the attorney general, to the President, to the Congress, and also made public. He felt that this type of publicity would stimulate public opinion to demand prosecution.

"The N.A.A.C.P. is not able to comment on this proposal," said Walter White, secretary, "because we have nothing except a report of the remarks of the President in a press conference. When and if a specific bill is drawn and introduced in Congress, we will have something definite to go on. As it is now, we do not know whether this statement is just an idea and suggestion of the President, or whether it is to be translated into legislation. Furthermore, we do not have any details. The bill, if drawn by the Administration, may be something very different from the press statement of the President.

"It should be noted in passing, however, that while an investigation of lynchings by federal agents would be valuable in that it would establish authoritative data, free from the taint of propaganda, as a basis for action, the crux of the lynching problem remains the arrest and prosecution of those responsible for lynchings. The N.A.A.C.P. remains committed to an effective federal anti-lynching bill, as drastic as can be drawn under our Constitution. We are supporting and working for the passage of the Gavagan-Wagner-Van Nuys bill which was shamelessly filibustered from its preferred position on the Senate calendar."

The N.A.A.C.P. announced that one of its workers in Washington had made inquiries in both the House and the Senate and that no one knew anything of a concrete proposal for legislation containing the President's ideas.

Federal Education Bill Recognizes Negro's Needs

The new federal education bill which will give millions of dollars to the states to aid them with their schools has been drafted so as to be fair to Negroes in the states which have separate schools by law. The new bill, which takes the place of the old Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill (S.419), was discussed at a conference in Washington, March 23, composed of approximately 100 representatives of various organizations throughout the United States, including the N.A.A.C.P. and other white and colored groups. The bill states:

"In states where separate schools are maintained for separate races, the joint plans shall provide for a just and equitable distribution of the federal grants for the benefit of schools maintained for separate races without reduction of the proportion of state and local funds spent for schools for the minority races."

If the states spend any portion of the grants contrary to the joint plan, an equal amount is to be withheld from the next apportionments by the federal government until replaced.

Just and equitable distributions are provided for in the following sections of the bill: general aid for elementary and secondary education; aid for teacher training schools; aid for school buildings; aid for adult education; and aid for library services. It is specifically stated in the bill after each of the sections dealing with the above subjects that a just and equitable distribution to Negroes is required in the states having separate schools by law.

U. S. Offer to Aid Jews Draws Query on Lynching

The action of the United States State Department in calling on the nations of the world to aid the Jewish refugees

from the wrath of Hitler was applauded by the N.A.A.C.P., March 25, in a telegram to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, but the Association asks that the United States government be "equally indignant at the lynching of American citizens by American mobs on American soil." The text of the telegram:

"American Negroes applaud action of United States Government in inviting European governments and American Republics to cooperate in offering haven to Jewish political refugees from Austria and Germany. We share with you and the President the reported indignation at the outrages being perpetrated upon minorities by the Nazi government. But we would be even more enthusiastic if our government could be equally indignant at the lynching, burning alive and torture with blow torches of American citizens by American mobs on American soil which have shamed America before the world for a much longer time than persecution under Adolf Hitler, disfranchisement, and other denials of justice. We urge American government to speak out and act on every possible occasion against persecution of any and all minorities outside of the United States. But consistency demands that we be equally alert and forthright against denial of common decency of treatment within our own borders particularly as demonstrated in recent shameless filibuster in United States Senate against anti-lynching bill."

Single Civil Service Head Opposed by N.A.A.C.P

The provision in the government reorganization bill setting up a one-man civil service director instead of the present three-man commission was protested by the N.A.A.C.P. in a letter to President Roosevelt. The Association pointed out that Negroes had great difficulty fighting discrimination in the civil service even with a three-man commission, but that with one man the abuses would be greater. It cited the greatest complaint of the Negro at present, which is, that even though colored eligibles may rank in the first three names of the list, the discretionary power given the appointing officer to select among the first three operates to keep Negroes out of jobs. The Association asked President Roosevelt for an executive order directing that the number one person must always be selected. It also asked for an appointment of a Negro to the civil service commission at the first vacancy.

Campaign for Ballot Launched Throughout Country

Following the sidetracking of the Gavagan-Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill in the Senate on February 21, the N.A.A.C.P. has instituted an intensified campaign looking toward wider use of the ballot in the 1938 and 1940 elections. The Association has sent instructions to its 400 branches, youth councils and college chapters, urging the holding of citizenship schools, the organization of committees to stimulate registration and voting, and the staging of mass meetings and neighborhood gatherings to stimulate interest in the franchise.

In those sections of the country where the ballot is now denied to colored people, the Association will undertake suitable test cases in the courts and careful consideration will be given to the framing of legislation where the need for such is indicated.

Branch News

The annual Lincoln-Douglass banquet of the **Springfield, Ill.**, branch was held February 12 at Grace M. E. church. Ulysses S. Donaldson, a member of the Sumner high school faculty of St. Louis, delivered the principal address commemorating the birthday anniversaries of Lincoln and Douglass. Nelson S. Brooks, a sophomore at Tuskegee, and a resident of Springfield, was awarded the fifth Webster Plaque of honor annually awarded by the branch to the colored person of Springfield making the greatest achievement in some particular field.

The branch, under the leadership of Simeon B. Osby, met March 7 at the Douglass Community center. Reports of past activities were given and new business discussed.

The **Tulsa, Okla.**, branch in conjunction with the youth council held a program on February 13 in the First Baptist church. The Rev. W. A. Jennings was the guest speaker. Lawyer Primus Wade, Charles Bright of the Christian Youth Council, and Ina Woods of the nIternational Labor Defense also participated. Preceding its campaign, a party was staged for the business section. The program was under the direction of Mrs. Mary Williams and C. D. Tate, president of the branch.

The **Tacoma, Wash.**, branch had a Lincoln-Douglass celebration program on Sunday, February 13, at the Bethlehem Baptist church. An interesting program was offered.

On Friday evening, February 11, at the University auditorium, the **Decatur, Ill.**, branch presented Miss Gertrude Dansby, pianist, in a recital. On February 13 the branch had an anti-lynching program. The youth council joined the senior branch in giving the program and they were responsible for the exhibition of some very fine posters.

At the regular meeting of the **Charleston, W. Va.**, branch held at the Simpson M. E. church, Gov. Homer A. Holt addressed the group. His talk dealt primarily with citizenship—the duties and responsibilities inherent to good citizenship. He also outlined in some measure what the state of West Virginia is trying to do to promote the growth of Negro state institutions.

The **Chester, Pa.**, branch has elected its new officers for 1938 and is now working on a new program outlined by the president, Otis Jones. Miss Dorothy Hall is heading the New Crusade button drive.

An interesting Interracial Program was held on Race Relations Sunday, February 13, under the auspices of the **Sacramento, Calif.**, branch with the Rev. D. D. Mattocks as chairman at the Westminster Presbyterian church. Mrs. Bert Neville, chairman of Race Relations of the church council, assisted the Rev. Mattocks in planning the program.

In order to give the meeting an international aspect, the chairman had the following nationalities represented for addresses: Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, Filipino and Caucasian races. The principal address, delivered by the Rev. Williams, pastor of the Community church of Davis, dealt with the subject: "Negroes' Contribution to American Civilization." A solo, "Bells of the Jordan," was rendered by Mrs. Iverna Jackson. Spirituals were sung by the mixed choirs of the churches. The closing address was given by our own president, Douglas McFarland, on "Racial Co-operation."

E. Frederic Morrow, the branch co-ordinator of the N.A.A.C.P., was guest at a joint meeting of the board of directors and the advisory committee of the **Columbus, O.**, branch before addressing the regular meeting on Thursday evening, February 17, at the Shiloh Baptist church.

The **Columbus** Branch opened its new office at 1026 E. Long street with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, February 19. On Wednesday, March 9, the branch presented Howard Kester at the Second Baptist church. Mr. Kester discussed the conditions of the sharecroppers and southern tenant farmers.

The **Terre Haute, Ind.**, branch produced a musical show called "Harlem Follies" at the Sycamore theatre on February 11. The revue consisted of modern dances, a plantation scene and a college scene and closed with a pageant on the life of Lincoln.

E. L. Mosley, city manager, spoke at a meeting of the **Colorado Springs, Colo.**, branch on February 13 at the court house.

William Pickens, director of branches, was the principal speaker at the Lincoln-Douglass celebration sponsored by the **Stamford, Conn.**, branch at the Elks Hall on February 12. More than 200 persons attended the mass meeting. Mayor Edward A. Gonnoud and many other local figures also spoke on the program.

The **Jamaica, L. I.**, branch held a mass meeting and parade through Jamaica's principal streets in protest against the anti-lynching filibuster on February 14. More than fifty telegrams were sent to the President and congressional leaders by the branch after its meeting.

During the month of February, the **Milwaukee, Wis.**, branch presented George S. Schuyler, columnist and business manager of THE CRISIS Magazine, in a program at the Calvary Baptist church. Mr. Schuyler spoke on "The Negro's Struggle for Economic, Mental and Spiritual Freedom."

The **Mobile, Ala.**, branch held a mass meeting at the Warren street M. E. church on February 10 to discuss the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill before Congress.

The **Petersburg, Va.**, branch devoted the

(*Continued on next page*)

month of February to an intensive membership drive.

Baron Eugene von Grona's American Negro Ballet of 30 dancers was presented for the first time in Westchester under the sponsorship of the **Mt. Vernon, N. Y.** branch.

The first interracial banquet in Fremont in many years was held under the auspices of the Junior Choir, A.M.E. church, and the **Toledo, Ohio,** branch of the N.A.A.C.P., at the I. O. O. F. hall on March 2. Among the prominent speakers was Attorney William T. McKnight, president of the Ohio State Conference of Branches.

Attorney William T. McKnight, assistant state attorney general, was the principal speaker at the monthly membership meeting of the **Cincinnati, O.,** branch on February 26, at Mt. Zion M.E. church. The Rev. C. Baker Pearle, president of the local branch, presided.

The **Canton, Ohio,** branch, at its regular February meeting, heard A. A. Andrews, chairman of the Ohio state board of directors, speak on the recent developments in the anti-lynching fight. Miss Leslie V. Henley, president of the branch, presided.

William O. Walker, editor of a Cleveland paper, addressed the **Akron, O.,** branch on February 27. The Coleridge-Taylor chorus sang.

The Hon. Hubert T. Delany, tax commissioner of New York City, was guest speaker at the annual banquet of the **Boston, Mass.,** branch on February 25. The new officers for the year were elected. Many persons of prominence were present at the banquet.

The **Springfield, Mass.,** branch held its regular meeting at Olivet Hall on February 23.

Frank Daley, member of the local housing commission, presented instructive facts regarding the government's housing project to the members of the **Stamford, Conn.,** branch on February 25. Several new members were enrolled, making a total of twenty-six new members this year.

The **Memphis, Tenn.,** branch installed its new officers for 1938 at its regular meeting on February 23 at the Le Moyne college administration building.

The **Waterloo, Ia.,** branch presented William Pickens at an open meeting on February 25 at the First Congregational church.

The **St. Petersburg, Fla.,** branch sponsored a musical program at the First Baptist Institutional church on February 16.

At the regular meeting of the **Fresno, Calif.,** branch February 27, the business included a discussion of the progress of the petition for a West Fresno bus line. C. H. Byrd presided.

The executive board of the **Bridgeport, Conn.,** branch met at the Y.W.C.A. recently to select representatives to attend the second annual conference in "Support of Social and Labor Legislation" which was held at Yale university. The branch was represented by McDonald Isaacs and the Rev. Frank W. Jacobs.

At a meeting of the **San Diego, Calif.,** branch held at Bethel Baptist church on February 27, Attorney Curtis Taylor of Los Angeles spoke on the achievements of Negroes in cultural, economic and political fields.

The **Chattanooga, Tenn.,** branch held its regular March meeting in the offices of Dr. L. L. Patton, East 9th St., on March 6. At the present time the branch is striving to receive admittance of Negro citizens to aviation training schools under the supervision of the state.

Mrs. James Goosby was hostess on March 13 to the members of the **Plainfield, N. J.,** branch at a covered luncheon.

The regular meeting of the **Suffolk, Va.,** branch was held February 25 at the Center. Reports of the state conference held in Richmond on February 13 were given. At the present time the branch is conducting a membership drive. H. M. Diggs is president and W. Wright, secretary.

The **Beloit, Wis.,** branch held its regular monthly meeting Sunday, March 6 at the Emmanuel Baptist church.

The **Milwaukee, Wis.,** branch filled the following vacant offices on March 9: James A. Dorsey, first vice-president and Richard Cornell, assistant secretary. The other officers are: Dr. LeRoy E. Dakin, president; Ray Jefferson, secretary; T. C. Hendricks, treasurer, and William V. Kelley, second vice-president.

The **Media, Pa.,** branch met recently at the Wesley A.M.E. church at Swarthmore. A musical and literary program was rendered.

A large congregation attended the meeting of the **Newport, R. I.,** branch in the Union Congregational church, Sunday, February 21.

The **New Rochelle, N. Y.,** branch presented the famous Southernaires quartet at the Senior high school on Monday, February 14.

The **Valejo, Calif.,** branch presented a Lincoln-Douglass program at the Second Baptist church on February 11. An interesting program was rendered.

Mrs. Maude Rux and Mr. Carl Anderson, president of the **Pasadena, Calif.,** branch, launched a New Crusade button campaign on February 14.

The **New Britain, Conn.,** branch held its election of officers at a meeting in the A.M.E. Zion church on February 24.

The **Springfield, Mass.,** branch held a reception and dance at the Women's clubhouse on February 24. A souvenir booklet was presented to each patron by the reception committee headed by Mrs. Jeanne B. Gordon.

The **Grand Rapids, Mich.,** branch presented Dean Pickens at a public meeting held in the Methodist Community church, February 20.

The **Flint, Mich.,** branch heard Dean Pickens at their meeting held in the chapel of the Methodist church on February 17.

The regular meeting of the **New Castle, Pa.,** branch was held at the Second Baptist church on February 18. The program consisted of the installation of officers and several other interesting features.

In observance of Negro History Week, the **Portland, Ore.,** branch presented S. Stephenson Smith, professor of literature at the University of Oregon, to an audience at the Y.M.C.A. on Sunday, February 20. The subject was "The Negro's Contribution to English and American Literature."

The one hundred twenty-ninth birthday of Abraham Lincoln was commemorated by the **Duluth, Minn.,** branch on Sunday, February 13, at St. Mark's A.M.E. church. Judge Richard M. Funck was the main speaker.

The **Montclair, N. J.,** branch is waging a stiff fight against all forms of discrimination discovered in the community.

The **Spokane, Wash.,** branch heard William Pickens, director of branches, on Sunday, March 6. The Rev. Emmett B. Reed, president of the branch, presided at the meeting.

Federal housing projects and juvenile delinquency problems are two phases of community interest engaging the attention of the **Knoxville, Tenn.,** branch. The branch, which is 29 years old, has been able to bring many benefits to the group in Knoxville. A recent accomplishment has been the addition of a Negro teacher at the Juvenile Detention Home.

The **Newark, N. J.,** branch held a benefit dance at the Y.M.H.A. on February 19. Don Redman's band furnished the music, with Orlando Roberson as soloist. The proceeds went toward the anti-lynching fund.

A country-wide mass meeting was held at the Mt. Zion Baptist church in Holden to organize a branch of 500 members in **Logan county, W. Va.** Attorney Willard I. Brown, president of the youth council of Charleston, delivered the principal address. Many other prominent speakers participated.

The **Pittsburgh, Pa.,** branch held its annual meeting on February 11 at Ebenezer Baptist church. Two national officers were present in the persons of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary, and E. Frederic Morrow, branch co-ordinator. Homer S. Brown was re-elected president and Joseph W. Givens, chairman of the executive committee.

The **Newton, Kans.,** branch held a Lincoln-Douglass birthday program at the A.M.E. church, Sunday, February 13. The program was in charge of the youth group of the Newton branch. D. E. Kern is chairman of the youth group and Mrs. Osie Jackson, secretary.

The Rev. Nenien C. McPherson, Jr., who is said to be the first southern white man to become a director of the N.A.A.C.P., brought the Negro problem before the local sessions of the Florida chain of Missionary Assemblies on February 15 in the First Baptist church. His subjects were "The Negro in Our Midst," and "Christianity and Economic Justice."

NAACP Man Named Head of WPA Project

The WPA Housekeeping Aides project of New York City with a personnel of 1,002 as of March 15, 1938, carries on its payroll 931 colored persons—93% of the total, and a larger proportion than is employed on any other project in the WPA here. Supervisors and examiners are Negroes, as well as the entire white-collar office staff. All members of the staff have college training. Alexander F. Miller, president of the Brooklyn, N. Y., branch of the NAACP, and former boys' work secretary of the Carlton Avenue Y.M.C.A., was named recently as head of the project.

The project is designed to furnish emergency home service and care of children in households where the homemaker is temporarily disabled because of ill health, confinement or similar reasons. It is sponsored by the city Department of Public Welfare, and between 45% and 58% of the families served are receiving home relief.

N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council News

Detroit Councils Win Prize for Play

The one act play "Conscience" written by Harriet Robinson of the North End youth council and produced under the auspices of the six Detroit youth councils of the Association, won second prize at the Jabberwock, an annual effort of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority, at the Art Institute Auditorium, February 25. The prize was $15 in cash. Using the problem of lynching as its theme, the play portrayed the new attitude which southern white youth are displaying towards the whole fight against lynching.

The North end council is making headway with its cooperative which was organized recently. The profit realized from a case of soap has been reinvested and the line of products will be enlarged. The council sponsored a Negro History Exhibit and an Anti-lynching Meeting at the Utley Branch Library February 11. The exhibit was loaned to the other youth councils and exhibited in their sections at strategic centers.

The youth council in the Bird Hurst section of Detroit is holding monthly forums in the Sampson school auditorium with large audiences in attendance.

The *Michigan Chronicle*, weekly newspaper in Detroit, runs a special youth council news column. Gloster B. Current, chairman of the Central Youth Council Committee, declares that this is already having results in the increased interest and enthusiasm of Detroit youth for the work of the N.A.A.C.P.

More Reports from Anti-Lynch Meeting

From Newark, Ohio, Gladys Weaver, secretary of the youth council, sends a report of their demonstration against lynching held February 11. Held in the Trinity A.M.E. Church, the Rev. William Holloway, pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, J. E. Bowman, former assistant attorney general, and Jesse Dickinson, president of the senior branch of the N.A.A.C.P., all of Columbus, were the featured speakers.

In Louisville, Kentucky, the anti-lynching mass meeting was held at the West Chestnut street Baptist church, February 11. Dr. Turner R. Spillman, youth council adviser, presided, while Messrs. Paul J. Kelley, Paul Dunbar, and Colonel J. W. Bowles, were the speakers.

In Gary, Indiana, the mass meeting was held in the Galilee Baptist church. George A. Gatlin, president of the youth council, gave the history of the fight against lynching. Sixty-two telegrams and letters were sent to Washington. In addition, 24 organizations sent telegrams and resolutions.

Des Moines, Iowa, was the scene of a demonstration at the St. Paul A.M.E. church. Professor Severson of the department of social psychology at Drake university, was the speaker. Charles A. Danforth, president of the youth council, presided.

Richmond Seeks Cafeterias in Colored Schools

The Richmond, Virginia, youth council is urging the board of education to provide cafeterias for Negro children in the schools. At present, the school board does not run cafeterias in any of the colored schools, while they exist in all of the white schools. Volunteer workers run candy shops in several elementary schools. The youth council is planning a "Jamboree" in order to raise funds.

Student Forums

Under the leadership of Miss Clara E. Hibler, president of the college chapter at Langston university, student forums are conducted semi-monthly. The fight for the passage of the anti-lynching bill has been discussed in these meetings.

Prepare for Spring Membership Campaigns

Youth councils and college chapters of the Association in 26 states are beginning preparations for their spring membership campaigns. In an effort to reach the untouched youth, the members will tour their communities, stimulating youth in the Y.M. & Y.W.C.A.'s, high schools and colleges, social clubs and athletic organizations, churches and settlement houses to become members of the Association. The minimum membership fee for those under twenty-one years is fifty cents annually, and one dollar for those twenty-one years and over.

The goal is to double the present membership of each youth council. Where senior branches are planning similar campaigns, youth councils will schedule theirs for the same dates.

Columbus, Ohio, youth council officers plan for N.A.A.C.P. conference: standing, Miss Betty King, president; Kelton Lawrence, vice-president; Miss Ruth Carlton, secretary; and, seated Miss Carol Calloway, treasurer; Henry Bland, sergeant-at-arms; Miss Emma Richardson, assistant secretary

More people have become interested in the work of the Association than ever before through the anti-lynch fight. It is hoped that the youth groups will capitalize on this interest and go out to enlist interested young people in their ranks.

Examine Textbooks

Aware of the tremendous influence upon the attitude of young Americans by the prejudicial treatment of the Negro in the history text books used in the elementary and public high schools throughout the country, the committee on textbooks of the national board of directors of the Association is at work examining the books used in the larger public school systems.

The facts revealed from such a survey will be used in a nation-wide drive to eliminate books which distort or omit facts about the Negro from use in the public schools.

The youth councils and college chapters are cooperating with this committee. Each youth group is appointing a textbook committee to make a survey of those books used in the local community's school system.

Drive for the Ballot

In cooperation with the Association's emphasis upon a greater use of the ballot by Negroes in northern, western, and border states, and the fight for the right to vote on the part of millions of voteless Negroes in the South, youth councils in strategic communities are being urged to promote citizenship training classes for the youth of the community who are of voting age or are approaching it.

These classes are for the purpose of training in the importance of the ballot, the use of the ballot, and registration laws. It is hoped that efforts to register the unregistered youth of voting age will grow out of the enlightenment resulting from the training classes.

Youth Raise $742.10 From Christmas Seals

Passing their goal of $500, youth councils and college chapters have reported to date $742.10 from their Christmas seal sales. The Detroit Youth Councils led the seal committees of the youth groups, also ranking third among senior units in the Association, with a total of $200. Miss Lorrayne Porter was the chairman of the committee. Gloster B. Current was her general assistant.

The Pittsburgh youth Council under the leadership of Miss Jean Nelson, raised $70.40, taking second place among youth groups.

Miss Gertrude Smith, the chairman of the Boston youth council, reported $53.90, while Miss Heleyne Brandon of the Toledo, Ohio, council, came close behind with $50.

Other complete reports of youth council seal committee chairmen are as follows: *Connecticut:* Hartford, Mrs. Pauline Hawkins, $10. *Illinois:* Chicago, Booker T. Washington, $5. *Kentucky:* Louisville, Thomas Wright, $6.25. *Massachusetts:* Springfield, Miss Mae Young, $8.85. *Michigan:* Port Huron, Edward Wood, $17.10. *Mississippi:* Jackson, Miss Gladys M. Wilson, $11. *New Jersey:* Plainfield, Miss Inge Hardison, $24.90. *Ohio:* Newark, Miss Marjory Guy, $15.61. *Oklahoma:* Drumright, Miss Dorothy Canady, $3; Dustin, James E. Woodard, $2; Muskogee, Andrew Foster, $5. *Pennsylvania:* Johnstown, Mrs. Deane B. Leftwich, $2; Monessen, William Grogan, $5. *West Virginia:* Montgomery, Mrs. Mary Meadows, $10.

Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina, led the college chapters with $31, raised through the efforts of J. E. Briggs. Talladega College, Alabama, took second place, with Misses Dorothy Palmer and Isolde Henninger, reporting $22.75. Langston university, Langston, Oklahoma, came close behind with $21.17. Miss Clara Eva Hibler was chairman. Other reports are: Miles Memorial college, Birmingham, Alabama, Miss Louise Gillespie, chairman, $9.25; Lincoln university, Lincoln, Pennsylvania, Abraham Lanier, chairman; Houston College for Negroes, Houston, Texas, $9, Miss Versie Powell, chairman; West Virginia State college, Institute, West Virginia, $5, Philip Waring, chairman.

Raise Funds for Ira Collins Case

The youth section of the New Jersey State Conference, consisting of the representatives of seven New Jersey youth councils, is in the midst of a financial drive to raise $70 for the Ira Collins case.

Mr. Collins, a graduate of Howard and New York universities, and real estate dealer in Jersey City for fifteen years, after passing the civil service examination for auto vehicle inspectors in New Jersey, although twelfth on the list, was not appointed in spite of the fact that twenty-seven appointments were made. The case is now in preparation for a formal court hearing and is being financed by the New Jersey State Conference of NAACP branches. It will be a frontal attack on the discrimination against qualified Negroes in civil service appointments.

To date, the Rahway youth council has reported $10, the Newark council, $10, and the Montclair council, $5.50. The youth section of the state conference meets the second Saturday in each month at the Y.W.C.A. in Orange. At the present time, the youth councils are also in competition for the silver loving cup, the gift of Mrs. Mary Goodwin of the Orange branch, which will be awarded the second week in May for the best NAACP youth council song written by a member of the New Jersey Councils. Mrs. Grace Fenderson, Mrs. Mary Goodwin, Miss Lillian Anthony, and Miss Juanita E. Jackson are the judges. Miss Eloise Collier is president of the youth section, and Miss Lillian Anthony is adviser.

Newark Presents Play

A one act play "His First Dress Suit" was presented to a large and enthusiastic audience on Friday, March 4, 1938, by the Newark, New Jersey, youth council. Misses Virginia Robinson and Constance Williams, Messers. Robert Jones and Wardell Gaynor were the participants. Following the play there was dancing. Ten dollars of the proceeds of the play were given to the state conference for the Ira Collins case.

Cleveland Observes Sharecroppers Week

On Sunday, March 6, the Cleveland, Ohio, youth council held a special meeting in observance of National Sharecroppers' Week. M. O. Walker, president of the senior branch and a member of the Cleveland committee on arrangements for the observance, pictured the plight of the sharecroppers and outlined the purposes of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. Mr. Walker further presented the steps taken by the federal government to alleviate the conditions which sharecroppers face. Members of the youth council assisted in serving the Sharecroppers' Dinner held Saturday, March 12, at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, at which Howard Kester was the speaker and motion pictures were shown.

A successful Bake Sale was held on Saturday, March 5, as an initial fund-raising effort. The chairman, Miss Cynthia Moultrie, assisted by Misses Kathryn Du Bose, Faythe McIntyre and Ardelia Bradley, and George Craig, took charge of the soliciting of contributions of baked goods and of the actual sale which was held in a neighborhood butcher shop.

Send THE CRISIS to a friend

Prize-Winning Book by WPA Writer Published

A 29-YEAR-OLD Negro WPA writer who only a few years ago had difficulty borrowing books to read because colored persons are not welcomed at public libraries in southern cities, on March 24 saw a book of his own issued by a leading publishing company and put on sale throughout the country.

The author is Richard Wright, and the book, a collection of four stories of Negro life, is entitled "Uncle Tom's Children." It was accepted for publication after it had won first prize of $500 in a contest conducted by a national magazine for employees of the Federal Writers' Project.

More than five hundred book-length manuscripts were entered in the contest. The judges were Harry Scherman, president of the Book-of-the-Month Club, Lewis Gannett and Sinclair Lewis.

In awarding Wright's book the prize, Mr. Scherman said, "Every sensitive white person will at once know that this is authentic Negro life in this country. Richard Wright's talent is clear and unmistakable." Mr. Gannett wrote, "These stories burn like a house afire. They sing as well as sear; and what they have to say is as startling as a race riot."

The four stories that make up the book are written in a forceful, staccato style that gives them great emotional power. Each bears unmistakable evidence of a clear-eyed understanding of the inescapable drama of the Negro's lot in present day American life.

The publishers, in announcing their acceptance of the book, hailed Wright as "a new author whose graphic prose is as lean and strong as John Steinbeck's, and who gives definite proof that the Administration's subsidation of writers has been successful."

Wright has been employed by the Federal Writers' Project in New York City for over a year, assisting in the preparation of a comprehensive essay on "Negroes in Manhattan." He resigned from the project shortly after entering the contest to become manager of the Harlem branch of a New York newspaper.

His talent for prose was first noticed two years ago, when he submitted to WPA officials in Chicago samples of his work that caused them to transfer him from a manual labor job to the Writer's Project. He came to New York shortly afterwards, and won a place for himself on the project here.

Before the WPA gave him his first regular employment, he wandered about from city to city in search of work, reading avariciously. Born in Natchez, Mississippi, he ran away from home at fifteen and hitch-hiked northward, working at any job that was offered him and reading at every opportunity. In some communities where Negroes were not allowed to borrow books from the public libraries, he made friends with young white men who got books for him on their cards. In other communities he absorbed knowledge by "just hanging around" saloons and small hotels, and by frequent visits to the movies.

"Before I left home," he wrote in the letter that accompanied the manuscript when he entered it in the contest, "my grandmother despaired of trying to keep me from fighting, lying, stealing and playing hookey; my grandmother predicted I would end on the gallows; and an aunt attempted to bring me under the softening influence of Seventh Day Adventist Christianity without success. But eventually I began to read and learn, and achieved a reformation. The WPA job in Chicago gave me my first opportunity to sit down and think, and to put those thoughts on paper. I hope that the $500 prize will last until I get my second book completed. It's about Chicago—Negro life there. And it's got to be good, because I want it to show that *Uncle Tom's Children* was no accident."

Book Reviews

JUDGE LYNCH: His First Hundred Years by Frank Shay. Ives Washburn, Inc., New York. $2.50.

If any considerable number of the American people had been thoroughly acquainted with the raw facts of lynching, the filibuster against the Wagner-Van Nuys bill might have ended differently. Towards this needed public enlightenment Frank Shay has contributed a readable and unvarnished account of this gruesome American sport. "Judge Lynch" is a volume to shake the complacency of the people of this country, to arouse them to speedy and complete suppression of this shame of America.

"The mob," asserts Mr. Shay, fixing responsibility, "is you and me, and every other American. . . . The man who pulls the rope or strikes the match is no more guilty of murder than the police officer who refuses to arrest him, the prosecuting attorney who refuses to seek an indictment, the judge who refuses to convict him; or those sheriffs and deputies, wardens and jailers, and guards who, brazenly or with a false play at resistance release their prisoners to the death mobs. . . . The guilt reaches to those representatives of the people who sit in state legislatures or in Congress at Washington and vote against proposed laws to help abolish the crime of lynching."

"Judge Lynch" is, as any realistic work on lynching must be, a record of horror upon horror, of incredible savagery, of unspeakable bestiality, of human degradation. It is more. It is a challenge to the American nation, to human decency. Mr. Shay traces the history of mob violence in this country from the extra-legal courts of Colonel Charles Lynch, the Colonial Virginian, to the blow-torch murder of two youths in Mississippi last year. It is a far cry, he points out, from the comparatively mild punishment decreed by the real Judge Lynch to the orgiastic lynching of today. Lynching has long ceased to be an illegal means of punishing suspected criminals. It is rather an instrument of terror to keep Negroes in "their place," to thwart the organization of trade unions, to send foreigners "back where they came from."

The remedy for lynching, the author believes, "is an awakened public consciousness of the evil. Lynchings do not happen where the people do not want them. . . . As a people, we may not entirely approve of lynch-executions, but we do tolerate them." But education is a slow process, he declares. Meanwhile "dependence must be placed upon better peace officers and the enactment of more stringent laws."

Relying chiefly upon secondary sources, Mr. Shay does not undertake the painstaking analysis of the economic, social and psychological factors behind lynching which distinguished Walter White's "Rope and Faggot." Nor has he duplicated the detailed study of case histories and social pathology of "The Tragedy of Lynching" by Arthur Raper. Instead, "Judge Lynch" is written in a more popular style than either of these volumes. It is an appeal of an indignant American to his fellow Americans to ponder this grisly business and to eliminate it from the national scene. As such it deserves wide reading, not only in this country, but abroad as well.

HENRY LEE MOON

(*More reviews on next page*)

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AROUND THE WORLD WITH HERSHAW AND COLLINS by Fay McKeene Hershaw and Flaurience Sengstacke Collins. Meador Publishing Co., Boston, Mass. $2.00. 151 pages.

This book tells of a voyage made by two colored women. In a light, easy manner they interestingly relate their voyage from the time they embark in New York until they disembark there. They did not go on one of the common tourist variety of tour—rather, they travelled independently, sightseeing by varied modes of transportation.

The foreword says: "We had a longing to visit dark people' countries after having gone to Cuba. We found Cuba so interesting and colorful that we made plans to visit Portugal, Africa, Ceylon, India, Malaya, China, Japan, Hawaii, Mexico and Panama."

From beginning to end the book sustains interest. It is profusely illustrated with full page photographs taken by the authors.

Miss Hershaw is a native of Washington, D. C., and teaches in the public schools of Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Collins, a native of Savannah, Ga., is a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago *Defender*.

E. Frederic Morrow

NEGRO BUILDERS AND HEROES by Benjamin Brawley. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. 315 pages. $2.50.

The saga of black men in America is interestingly told by Prof. Benjamin Brawley in his "Negro Builders and Heroes." Here is the story of the progress and attainment of Negroes through the history of America. From the days of slave ships down to the present time, Mr. Brawley weaves factual and fascinating stories of great Negro figures who have begot fame, recognition and status for a whole race.

Leading personalities in all walks of life are presented—Crispus Attucks, first to die in the American Revolution; Phillis Wheatley, a slave girl whose poetry thrilled America; Frederick Douglass, orator, editor, abolitionist; Booker T. Washington, educator; Paul Laurence Dunbar, brilliant poet; Paul Robeson, Joe Louis,—and others whose names are legends in the field of achievement.

Besides these chapters devoted to individuals, there are chapters on the Negro in the professions, in literature, in music, art, sport, science and inventors.

Benjamin Brawley, professor of English in Howard university, is the author of numerous works on the Negro. This latest work is certainly a fundamental one for every library.

E. Frederic Morrow

AMERICA'S 60 FAMILIES by Ferdinand Lundberg. Vanguard Press, New York. $3.75. 544 pp.

This is a fascinating and provocative volume—fascinating because of what it has to tell, and provocative because of the startling factual detail it reveals. It is the first study of the hierarchy of sixty fabulously rich families who own and dominate America. Even if the book had little literary merit, it would still be an achievement in the matter of the amount of information and the great number of people it discusses. To quote from the author's foreword:

"In this work we are not concerned with the methods, legal or illegal, by which the great American fortunes of today were created. These fortunes exist. Their potentialities for good or evil are not altered whether we accept Gustavus Myers' account of their formation or whether we give credence to the late John D. Rockefeller's simple statement: 'God gave me my money.'

"What this book purports to do is to furnish replies, naming names and quoting book, chapter and verse, to two blunt questions: Who owns and controls these large fortunes today and how are these fortunes used? To answer this second question it is necessary, of course, to examine the role of great wealth in politics, industry, education, science, literature and the arts, journalism, social life, and philanthropy."

This book will serve to destroy many of the illusions we mortals have about a great many of our famous American figures, both alive and dead. For example, Mr. Lundberg reveals the late Theodore Roosevelt as "a virtuoso at deception." He insists that Roosevelt's emergence as a hero from the Spanish-American war was purely a creation of the press. He further states that the Spanish-American war was the only role not written for Colonel Roosevelt in advance.

Other former presidents are also subjected to a merciless exray. Mr. Lundberg states "Warren G. Harding was an amiable drunkard who left a ruckus of scandal. . . ; Calvin Coolidge simply did what he was told by Andrew W. Mellon and by Dwight W. Morrow, his political godfather; Herbert Hoover was an erstwhile vendor and promoter of shady mining stocks who, before the war had been reprehended by an English court for his role in a promotional swindle."

In discussing the World War, Mr. Lundberg blurts out the fact that from the personal standpoint of America's richest families it was the second most constructive event since the Civil War. It is revealed that Europe got none of the money lent by the U. S. Treasury. It received instead only materials of war. The owners of American industry got the money, and they used it to expand the industrial equipment of the nation and to increase the size of their fortunes and extent of their power. It is interesting to note in this respect that although Europe has defaulted on its war debts to United States, it has with few exceptions paid off every cent owed to the American banks and bankers.

Discussing journalism, the writer says that the journalism of the country from top to bottom is the personal affair—bought and paid for—of the wealthy families. The press heads of America are actually to be found among the multi-millionaire families.

A final chapter devoted to "The New Deal —And After" reveals President Roosevelt and his supporters as representing one faction of great wealth—the light-goods industrialists pitted in bitter political struggle against another faction—the capital-goods industrialists. "The New Deal," states Mr. Lundberg, "is a staunch exponent of Jackson's maxim that "to the victor belongs the spoils." It believes in punishing its enemies and rewarding its friends, especially those that have contributed generously to its campaigns. "And," continues the writer, "Franklin D. Roosevelt, like Wilson and the first Roosevelt, has been an adept in concealing great economic objectives under a cloak of pleasing rhetoric.

—E. F. M.

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—Health and Accident Insurance: $26,895,069.37
—Employment: 8,150 Negroes
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PHILIPPA DUKE SCHUYLER

Philippa Schuyler, six-year-old daughter of George and Josephine Schuyler of New York City, gave her first "one-man" recital on February 20 at the Harlem Y.W.C.A., presented by the Alpha Sigma chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

To an overflowing and delighted audience, Philippa played 23 pieces which included classics by Beethoven, Bach, Arne, Schumann, Tchaikowsky, McDowell, Burgmuller and fourteen originals. Among her own compositions were the Nigerian Dance, the Wolf, the Gold Fish and the Vegetable Dance composed at four, the Suite of the Seasons composed at five and two recent compositions, the Death of the Nightingale and the Cockroach Ballet.

The young lady, far from being constrained by her large audience, gave all the appearance of having a grand time. Her joy was infectious, her bows deep and perilous. She would climb, like the baby she is, upon the piano stool and then suddenly she would grow serious and grownup. After sitting a moment with her hands folded in her lap, she would take a position over the keys and wait as if for inspiration. When it came, she would play with the accurate and tender touch of a person many years older.

Philippa has been instructed in piano by Arnetta Jones, a Julliard graduate, since she was three. During this time, she has composed some thirty piano pieces and about forty melodies for the voice. Her piano pieces are extremely modern, but her voice melodies have the pattern of the Gregorian Chant, possibly due to the fact that she attends the Convent of the Sacred Heart, famed for its wonderful Liturgical music.

Philippa has twice received highest honors from the Piano Teachers' Guild of America and twice received prizes from the N. Y. Philharmonic for her notebooks on the Childrens' concerts given each season at Carnegie Hall.

The public library of Elizabeth, N. J., was presented a year ago with a gift subscription to THE CRISIS by the Elizabeth branch, of which Dr. J. T. Davis is president. After having the magazine for one year, this year the library is renewing the subscription out of its own funds. In writing to THE CRISIS it expresses its gratitude to the Elizabeth branch for presenting the magazine for one year and states that it now feels that it has to have THE CRISIS in its reading rooms.

Other branches please take note.

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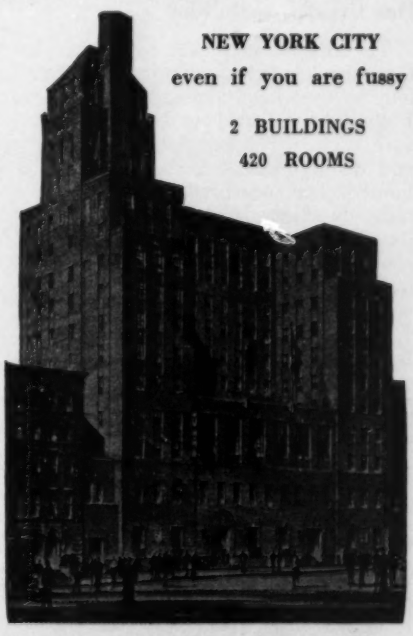

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Oklahoma Youth

(*Continued from page* 116)

two liberal attitudes, the result would have been well worth the time and effort.

Significant bills that entered the legislative hopper during the three-day session were concerned with the following subjects: conscription of wealth and property during war; the admission of Alaska and Hawaii to the union as states; uniform marriage and divorce laws for all states; equal rights for women teachers; civil service in state government; employment of economic sanctions against Japan; collective bargaining; graduated land tax; gross production tax; compulsory sterilization of criminals; legalization of prostitution; compulsory arbitration between employer and employee.

Many of these bills died in the commission rooms. Some passed one house but were killed in the other. A law making collective bargaining mandatory suffered this fate. Having passed the senate, it was done to death by the votes of a rebellious house.

At the close of its final session the youth legislature had accomplished the following: approved President Roosevelt's court revision plan, indorsed the subsidization by the state of co-operative hospitals, urged minimum wage and hour legislation, passed a gross production tax, and invoked an embargo against Japan, Italy, and Germany.

Has Great Possibilities

To criticise an infant movement for the mistakes which can be eliminated only by time is to take undue advantage. I shall be satisfied to observe, therefore, that the possibilities for growth and distinguished achievement are unlimited. The spearhead is pointed in the right direction. If it does not falter in its insistence upon racial equality and complete liberalism it is destined to make a great contribution to the progress of Oklahoma.

To the Negro, the opportunity to begin on the ground floor of such an organization is, to say the least, extremely auspicious. It will be the means of opening long-closed avenues for the race. Friendships formed between Negro and white youths as they work together in such wholesome activities will never die. The understanding arrived at and the fellowship between the races formed at such annual gatherings will eventually transform the whole inter-racial pattern of the state. It will lead finally to Negro representation in the regular legislature of Oklahoma.

The road ahead for such a movement is not smooth. It will be attacked from many angles. Bitter opposition to the policies by which the organization is being conducted has already been voiced. A former president of the League of Women Voters declared, after attending one session, "It's being run by the C.I.O. The radicals are in the saddle. These young people don't realize they are defeating their own purpose."

Great care must be exercised in electing the most suitable officers. Merit must take the place of political patronage. The steam-roller tactics of the state legislators must be abandoned. There must be a sincere desire on the part of all the delegates to make the organization actually a MODEL legislature.

If all these things are observed, the citizens of Oklahoma will forever be grateful for the leadership of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature.

Business

(*Continued from page* 109)

floors so filthy that practically all the business of the educated Negroes goes to white cleaners. These facts in themselves are evidences of poor business methods followed by Negro business men who have failed to attract the patronage of their own people even though the Negro population in that city is quite race-conscious.

What is true of this city is also true of many other cities in the South. The failure of many of the existing Negro businesses to reach the logical height of success even in their limited fields of opportunity is due largely to poor leadership and to the lack of intelligent understanding of the buyer's psychology by Negro business men. The writer, therefore, feels that properly trained Negro business men need not be afraid of finding ample opportunities even in those fields which seem to have been exhaustively explored.

Glee Club on Air

The Howard university glee club is singing on the blue network of the National Broadcasting company every Saturday night at 7:45 o'clock, E.S.T.

Meeting

By Inge Hardison

If I should see you coming up the walk,
Quick joy would steal the words I had for talk;
Like sun-seared leaves some painted autumn day
Wind-wooed to dance, then swept off far away
They'd go,—like that! And bare of speech I'd stand,
A-light with smiles, while holding out my hand.

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